The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 267.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A Statement of Moneys Paid Into the Treasury.

Suggestions for the Prevention of Fraud by Rectifiers.

Vice President Wilson Convalescing Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1875.

Vice President Wilson.

E. V. Murphy, one of the Senate reporters, who, with others, remained last night with Vice President Wilson until 8:40 this morning, addressed the following note t Dr. Baxter: "The Vice President was very restless until about five o'clock this morning, since which he has been dosing almost constantly. We administered the opiate at the time ordered, and gave beef tea shortly before four o'clock and again at 8:19. At eight o'clock we gave him a large tumbler of bitter water, all of which remained on his stomach. His bowels have not been moved."

It is ascertained from another source that the Vice President, during the night, repeatedly pressed his head and heart with his right hand, and at times threw forth both arms. These movements were accompanied with nervous twitching. His more thoughtful and observant friends consider his condition as very critical. Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning he was still drowsy and restless, with no disposition to converse. Dr. Baxter, at eleven o'clock this morning, said the Vice President was then resting comfortably, having slept considerably during the morning. The Vice President himself said he "now felt more natural."

Report of the Comissioner of Intern a Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has completed his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. The document is very voluminous. The Commissioner says it may be some consolation to know that grievous assessments are laid upon such of our population of forty-two millions or more as consume the articles taxed by our internal revenue laws. The British public, numbering less by one-fourth than our people, paid under their excise law during the year ending March 31, 1875, taxes measured in gold of the United States to the amount of $183,962,756, against $110,545,154 paid in currency by the people of this country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. The report shows that the actual amount paid into the treasury from all sources from and after June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1874, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes, was as follows:

Customs	$1,973,710,367
Internal revenue	1 ,936,323,725
Direct tax	14,810,189
Public lands	22,151,958
Miscellaneous	236,084,682
Premium on loans and sales of gold coin	192,357,117
Total	$4,395 628,341

The collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were $102,044,746, and for the year ended June 30, 1875, $110,545,154. The increase during the last fiscal years is owing in part to the increase of duties laid by the act March 3, 1875, upon distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and in part to taxes collected under the laws repealed, extraordinary efforts having been put forth to collect delinquent taxes due from banks and bankers, railroads and other corporations, and taxes due on incomes, legacies and successions.

A statement is given showing the receipts under the act of March 3, 1875, up to and inclusive of June 30, 1875, from different articles subject to the increased tax, showing the total tax returned to have been $3,203,818. The tax returned upon distilled spirits was $1,779,799, and the Commissioner says it will doubtless be a matter of surprise that the increased amount realized from distilled spirits during that period (March 31, 1875, to June 30, 1875) was so small. The explanation, however, is found in the fact that it became known through proceedings in Congress that an increase in the rate of tax would probably be made, and distillers, in order to realize the benefit of the increase, withdrew from bonded warehouses, upon the payment of duties at seventy cents a gallon, 25,430,021 gallons in the month of January, and the enormous quantity of 11,504,356 gallons in February following, leaving still in bonded warehouses over 7,000,000 gallons of spirits on March 3d, 1875, the day when the increased tax from seventy to ninety cents per gallon was made by Congress. By law their spirits were allowed, after a bond was given, to remain in the distillery warehouse one year before withdrawal, and these spirits have been and still continue to be placed on the market subject only to the former duty of seventy cents per gallon. The net amount of receipts from all sources of internal revenue during the last fiscal year in the several States is given as follows:

Alabama	$ 111,816	Mississippi	90,085
Arizona	19,263	Missouri	4,591,856
Arkansas	71,823	Montana	23,669
California	2,985,595	Nebraska	427,472
Colorado	70,531	Nevada	53,147
Connecticut	622,225	N. Hamps'e	298,812
Dakota	10,040	N. Jersey	2,362,478
Delaware	360,331	N Mexico	21,963
District of Columbia	111,027	New York	15,200,896
Florida	184,547	N.Carolina	1,629,994
Georgia	387,154	Ohio	14,656,295
Idaho	19,136	Oregon	47,939
Illinois	17,627,668	Penn's	6,149,954
Indiana	4,650,883	Rhode Isl'd.	231,767
Iowa	1,040,064	S. Carolina	120,818
Kansas	133,535	Tennessee	858,916
Kentucky	9,022,636	Texas	297,448
Louisiana	583,151	Utah	31,545
Maine	167,261	Vermont	58,251
Maryland	2,735,845	Virginia	1,659,639
Mass	2,670,491	Washington	21,146
Michigan	1,930,566	W.Virginia	508,684
Minnesota	228,362	Wisconsin	2,720,868
		Wyoming	11,942

The number of distilleries registered during the year was 4,736, and the number operated 4,608. Of the number operated 656 were grain distilleries, 7 molasses distilleries, and 3,945 fruit distilleries.

The Commissioner says public attention has been often called within the past few months to extensive frauds committed in certain localities upon the revenue by distillers and rectifiers of distilled spirits. He gives an account, first, of the checks, guards and protections against frauds established by law; second, of the manner in which the whisky frauds, so-called, lately exposed, were perpetrated on the Government; third, the extent of these frauds; fourth, the checks recently established to prevent a recurrence of the same; and, fifth, suggests legislation which, in his opinion, is necessary to insure a fuller collection in the future of taxes upon distilled spirits.

The Commissioner says: With regard to additional legislation required to enforce the honest collection of the tax on distilled spirits, I give it as my opinion that the only law necessary is one that shall make the requirements as stringent and the penalties for defrauding the Government as severe in the case of rectifiers as they now are in the case of distillers. The rectifier should be required to give a bond in the amount equal to the tax represented by all the spirits he can possibly rectify each month. The house and tract of land upon which the establishment is located should be forfeited to the United States in case of fraud. He should not be allowed to handle any spirits at his rectifying house except those he has purchases for rectification and sells under rectifiers' stamps. Under the present system of detecting frauds, at least thirty days must elapse before a discovery could be made, and the guilty fled. A small apparatus in a rectifying house capable of refining a quantity of spirits upon which the tax would amount to $100,000 a month may not be worth more than $10,000, it will readily be seen that under the present law, which only forfeits the apparatus and spirits, owned by him at the time of the seizure, a rectifier may aid in defrauding the Government out of $100,000 and forfeit only $10,000. By absconding to a foreign country he also escapes criminal punishment. I have also to suggest that the law now in force in regard to returns to be made by rectifiers are so indefinite that some legislation is needed to enforce the regulations of the Commissioner. I also think it would be better if rectifiers, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers were required to make transcripts of their books monthly, instead of this labor being performed by local officers, as it is at present. It would also relieve officials of an immense amount of labor, and would accomplish the more important result of preventing the destruction of books by parties about to be detected in fraud. There would then be a sworn copy in this office, that would always be admissable evidence in Courts against guilty parties.

I am firmly of the opinion that the present large tax upon distilled spirits can be collected with but small loss. This opinion is based upon the fact that every storekeeper, gauger and employe who is connected with a distillery where fraud is perpetrated becomes a prisoner upon the distiller. If, therefore, distillers be kept under such strict surveillance that the amount of money gained by fraud is not sufficient to pay a large corps of officers and workmen in necessary collusion with them to consummate the fraud, they will, as a matter of policy, be honest.

As an indication of the extent of the frauds above described, I have the honor to report that documentary evidence is in possession of this office which has warranted the seizure of twenty-four distilleries and thirty-seven rectifying houses, and implicated over fifty United States Gaugers and Storekeepers. This evidence also shows the issue between July 1, 1874, and May 1, 1875, of fraudulent spirits by duplication of 20,000 packages, containing probably 200,000 proof gallons, and by the aid of false gauging to an additional amount of 1,000,000 proof gallons. This, of course, is but a portion of the fraud actually committed, but in itself indicates a loss of tax to the Government in ten months to an amount of not less than $1,650,000.

The receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors for the fiscal year were $9,144,004, a decrease of $160,675 as compared with 1874. The number of brewers manufacturing fermented liquors is 2,784.

The Commissioner expresses full confidence in the stamp system for the collection of the revenue. The number of cases compromised during the year was 744, and the amount received by compromise $156,576. A recommendatin is made that deserving gaugers receive seven dollars per day, and that in some instances the offices of gauger and storekeeper be consolidated, by which $100,000 would be saved in expenses.

The total receipts from tobacco were $37,303,461, an increase over 1874 of $4,069,586, and an increase over any previous fiscal year of $2,917,158. The total amount of tax collected on tobacco and snuff from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1875, is $225,356,219. The total collections on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes in the same time was $68,233,208. It is expected that during the current year the assessments of tax on tobacco will be largely increased. The whole amount of taxes assessed during the year was $8,230,003, an increase over the previous year of $3,444,335. The quantity of distilled spirits in warehouse on July 1, 1874, was 17,735,769 gallons; distilled spirits produced during the year, 60,930,422 gallons: total, 78,686,394; total withdrawn, 65,319,141—leaving in bond on June 30, 1875, 13,367,253 gallons. Spirits removed from warehouse for export for the year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to 4,060,106 gallons, while only 587,413 gallons was thus removed during the last fiscal year. The quantity of tobacco removed for exportation without paying taxes was $9,179,215, a decrease of $1,621,011.

The Commissioner says the force of revenue agents is inadequate, and recommends the passage of a law authorizing fifteen more. He thinks further consolidation of collection districts can be made without affecting the revenue, and that the plan of gauging wholesale liquor dealers' packages by United States gaugers can be dispensed with, and a simple system of checks by stamps substituted which will prevent overissue. He recommends making violation of the law relating to friction matches a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment. He also desires that internal revenue agents be empowered to demand and obtain the inspection of books and papers of distillers, rectifiers, brewers, wholesale liquor dealers and manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars.

Brewers at the Internal Revenue Office.

A deputation of United States brewers, including Andrew Leicht, of Chicago, and counsel, had a hearing before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on appeal to assessments upon brewers for malt used in excess of twenty-one and one-half bushels of malt to one barrel of beer, and presented a memorial against the injustice of such assessments. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

Land Claim Decided.

Attorney General Pierrepont has decided that the act of Congress of April 20, 1816, confirmed to Hugh and John Maxwell a grant of 96,000 acres at the forks of the Black river, Missouri, made to Priest Maxwell in 1799 by the Spanish Government. This large tract of land is situated in Reynolds and Iron counties, Mo., and is, therefore, declared to belong to the claimants represented here by Warwick Lunstell.

Resigned.

W. W. Curtis, of Ohio, for a number of years Chief Clerk in the General Land Office, has tendered his resignation. It was privately tendered some two months ago, and decided by the Commissioner, but Mr. Curtis now insists upon its acceptance, in order to engage in other business.

Official Investigation.

The Secretary of Treasury has agreed upon a commission to investigate the affairs of the Second Comptroller's office, with particular reference to the conduct of the Lugg Fort and Wilkowski cases, but the names of the commission are not made public.

NEW YORK.

The Religious Revival Meetings in Brooklyn.

Destructive Gale on Sea and Land.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1875.

Forged Railway Tickets.

Forged tickets purporting to have been issued by the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, and to be good for a passage from Chicago to Denver, by way of St. Louis, were offered yesterday to a ticket agent of this city for sale at a reduced price.

The Revival.

The revival meeting at the Tabernacle this morning was begun by singing "Come, thou fount of every blessing." One hundred requests for prayer were read by Deacon Hawley. There were nine for churches in various States. None of the parties who confessed themselves backsliders asked for prayers. Rev. Dr. Buddington offered a fervent prayer, and "Rock of Ages" was sung. Mr. Moody read the second chapter of Colossians, beginning at the sixth verse, and then took the sixth, seventh, tenth and twelfth verses for the subject of his remarks. He said there were just seven things which made Christians: First, we are to receive Christ; second, we are to walk in Him; third, we are to receive Him in humility; fourth, we are to bow down in the dust when we receive Him; fifth, we are to banish all pride and walk in Him alone; sixth, we are to be rooted and built upon Him; seventh, every Christian should love.

After the singing of a hymn by Mr. Sankey, Mr. Moody said that the meeting was open for prayer and remarks, which he hoped, to give a greater number an opportunity, would be short. Remarks were made by a number of gentlemen.

Destructive Gale.

Quite a gale prevailed in this section all last night and to-day. The Hudson river steamer Drew is ashore high and dry near Poughkeepsie; also a tug boat and a large tow. A Sound steamer, in rounding Point Judith, was struck by a sea, and had part of her bulwarks stove, and was obliged to put into Newport. Dispatches show considerable damage was done ashore as well as afloat.

Defaulting Cashier.

Leonard Cox, cashier of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is a defaulter to the amount of $13,000. According to his own confession, it appears that for over a year he has been in the habit of regularly abstracting large sums from cash placed in his hands and investing them with certain Wall street brokers for speculative purposes.

Methodist Episcopal Church Missions.

The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church continued in session today, Bishop Simpson presiding. The following appropriations were made: Erie, $1,000; Florida, $3,800; Georgia, $7,500; Halston, $6,000; Indiana, $500; Iowa, $500; Kentucky, $6,500; Lexington, $2,500; Maine, $1,400; Michigan, $2,000, and Louisiana, $8,000.

The Accident to the Ville de Paris.

Mr. De Bebain, agent in this city of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, has received the following dispatch from Havre in regard to the accident to the Ville de Paris, of which exaggerated reports have been circulated: The injury was slight and no one was hurt. The passengers landed at noon. The ship arrived safely in port, she had struck the quay with her bow.

Proposed Reception to the German Crown Prince.

A number of German merchants have united to raise $50,000 to defray the expenses of the reception of the German Crown Prince in this city and his subsequent escort to Philadelphia, on his visit to the Centennial Exhibition.

Business Failure.

The failure of S. M. Beard, Son & Co., with liabilities of $350,000, is announced.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

ITALY.

Reply to the Spanish Note.

ROME, November 11.—The Vatican's reply to the Spanish note was sent to Madrid yesterday. The Vatican accepts the declaration of the Government that it is desirous to come to an understanding, and has given the Papal Nuncio at Madrid instructions to negotiate.

TURKEY.

Illness of the Grand Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 11.—The Grand Vizier is seriously ill.

Uneasiness in Bulgaria.

The present political state of affairs causes uneasiness in Bulgaria.

RUSSIA.

Peaceful Sentiments.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11.—The *Galos* says of the recent article in the *Gazette* that it confirms the peaceful sentiments and universal agreement of the Great powers on the Turkish question.

BELGIUM.

Fatal Colliery Explosion.

SERAING, November 11.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Marlaitaye colliery to-day. Ten persons were killed and one hundred hurt.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Queen of the Netherlands, who has been suffering from fever, is now slowly recovering.

—The jury in the Ward will case, at Detroit, which retired on Wednesday, is still locked up.

—It is understood in Detroit, Mich., that the Pullman Palace Car Company is about to commence a suit aginst Wagner and the Michigan Central Railroad, to restrain the latter from using various inventions of Pullman.

—The weather in England and France during the past week has been very stormy. Heavy and almost incessant rains have fallen, and many parts of both countries are flooded. Vast tracts are threatened by rising rivers.

—The Arkansas Senate, with but one negative vote, has passed an act authorizing the State Board of Finance to hypothecate the bonds of the State as security for money. An act was also passed increasing the rate of taxation to meet the principal and interest of any sum that may be borrowed.

—Governor Allen, of Ohio, has issued his proclamation officially announcing that the proposed amendment to the State Constitution providing for a Supreme Court Commission had been adopted by the requisite vote at the last election, and that the amendment relative to taxing dogs had not been adopted.

—Jeff Davis has accepted the Presidency of the American Department of the Mississippi Valley Society of London, tendered him by the parent organization. The object of this movement is to direct attention to the development of the commercial, agricultural and mineral resources of the valley of the Mississippi. Mr. Davis will devote his entire energies to the work in this country and Europe, making his headquarters at New Orleans.

—In the United States District Court, at St. Louis, on Thursday, John A. Mead, ex-United States gauger, indicted for making false gauger's certificates, also indicted jointly with Gerhard Bensberg, distiller, for conspiracy to defraud the Government, appeared and withdrew his plea of "Not guilty" and entered a plea of "Guilty," which was granted, and, as in all other similar cases, the sentence was withheld until testimony is heard, so as to determine the severity to be assessed.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, November 11, 1875.

River 16 feet 7 inches; stationary. Clear and cool. Arrived—Wild Duck, Pittsburgh; Andes, Wheeling; E. H. Durfee, St. Louis. Departed—E. H. Durfee, Pittsburgh; Wild Duck, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 11, 1875.

Arrived—Nellie Peck, Fort Benton; Rover and barges, Pittsburgh, Belle St. Louis, Cambridge; Belle Memphis, Memphis, Northwestern, Keokuk. Departed—Andy Johnson, New Orleans; Northwestern, Keokuk; Fannie Tatem, Memphis. River risen one inch. Alternately clear, cloudy and warm.

CAIRO, November 11, 1875.

Arrived—St. Joseph, Memphis, 2 P. M.; Minneola, Memphis, 6 P. M.; J. D. Parker and Thos. W. Means, Cincinnati, 7 P. M. Departed—James Kinney, Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Minneola, Cincinnati, 7 P. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis, 8 P. M. River six feet eleven inches and rising. Clear; mercury 32.

EVANSVILLE, November 11, 1875.

Clear and cool; mercury 30 to 50; wind from the south. River 10 feet; rising fast. Down—H. Rhodes, 6 P. M.; Geo. Spangler, 6 P. M.; Dick Johnson, 11; Aggie, 12; Greenville, 2 P. M.; Eddyville, 4; Nashville. Up—B. A. Cooke, 11:30; Geo. Roberts, noon. Business moderate. The Cob Cecil is waiting to go into the docks.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11, 1875.

Arrived—Southwest River, St. Louis; Peytonia and barges, Cincinnati. No departures. Clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, November 11, 1875.

Down—Mary Bell. Up—St. Genevieve. The river fell two inches.

BY MAIL.

Thursday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The river was filled with Pittsburgh towboats yesterday, and their huge tows of coal.....Captain John J. Darragh, formerly of the Paragon, and now of the Belle of Texas, arrived from St. Louis yesterday, and was warmly greeted on 'Change.....Simpson Horner, Samson No. 2, George Lysle, Tom. Dodsworth, Whale, Sam. Parker, John Dippold, Sam. Clarke, Enterprise, Nellie Speer and B. D. Wood, with coal tows from Pittsburgh, arrived.....The John A. Wood, with a tow of coal, boats, has laid up at Mound City, for the winter. The Exchange left for Pittsburgh with a moderate trip, but has pig iron engagements to fill below.....Captain John L. Rhodes was visiting on 'Change yesterday among old friends.....The E. H. Durfee, all the way from Fort Benton and the Rocky Mountains, leaves for Pittsburgh this evening in charge of Captain Marsh, who has been absent from this port some time.....Rowley and James Whitten are piloting the Dick Fulton No. 3 to Louisville.....Captain Jack Ingram and Jas. B. Clendenin bought the steamer Alex. Chambers at Yalliopol, Tuesday, of Captain W. O. Martin for $2,500.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

List of Passengers Not Heretofore Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—The following are the passengers of the Pacific not heretofore reported: J. Foster, J. W. Doyle, J. H. Sullivan, J. Kennedy, Wm. Powell, George Bird, Edward Shepherd, Mark Mc-Laughlin, George Bryson, Wm. Campion, Wm. Power, Richard Turnbull, John Kenally, Charles Smith, George Perne, A. L. Ramey, G. Journeaux, F. Journeaux, E. Earnest Meyer, Joseph Haverly and wife, J. Thompson, J. Crehen, P. Couty, C. N. Miles, Adam Foster, Dennis Cain, R. Lyons, J. Pellier, Mr. and Mrs. Keller and child, Mrs. A. Reynolds, and thirty-five Chinamen in the steerage and six Chinamen in the cabin.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Proceedings of the American Public Health Association in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—The American Public Health Association re-assembled this morning and admitted forty-three new members. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: President, Edward M. Snead, of Providence, R. I.; Vice Presidents, John H. Rauch, of Chicago, and Prof. Walker, of Yale College; Treasurer, J. Foster Jenkins, of Yonkers, N. Y. An Executive Committee was also elected.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the South Atlantic States, Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling and stationary barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warmer and clear weather, possibly followed by occasional rain from Texas to the Ohio Valley.

The Episcopal Church Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The morning session of the Church Congress was occupied in the discussion of the subject of the nature and extent of Episcopal authority, and an interesting paper on the subject was read by John Fulton, of Indianapolis. The parochial system of free preaching was next considered. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Lynd considered the Congress one hundred years behind time in beginning to discuss free preaching now. Rev. Dr. Boggs advocated the General Convention passing a law giving a bishop power to establish a mission in the parish where the rector was unwilling to prosecute the work successfully.

Marine News.

HAVRE, November 11.—The steamship Ville de Paris remains in the same position. It is impossible to proceed to the operation of docking, owing to the continuance of the gale. Preparations are being made to discharge her cargo.

ANTWERP, November 11.—The steamship Switzerland, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Arrived—The State of Virginia, from Glasgow, and Russia, from Liverpool.

Deceased Members.

Among the list of surviving members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania we inadvertently gave the names of Walter Craig, of Washington county, John H. Walker, of Erie, James Waugh, of Mercer, Gaylord Church, of Crawford, Obediah B. McFadden, of Washington, Samuel Seibert, of Franklin, William Evans, of Indiana, and George R. Hawley, of Westmoreland—all of whom have died since the 26th of February, 1874.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 152 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Russia, at New York; steamer State of Virginia, at New York; steamer Colon, at New York.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

The Troy Hill Road Assessment Approved—Passage of the Printing Ordinance in Common Branch—Fast Trains and Wild Cattle—The Salary Reduction Bill Defeated.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JOSHUA C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Cochran, Day, Davis, Heagy, Huckestein, Hax, Hartman, Knox, Kreiling, McRoberts, McKelvey, Ober, Phillips, Smith, Slack, Wittmer, Voegtly and President Patterson.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. SLACK presented a petition from the Northwestern Railway Company for the right of way through Allegheny city, from Federal street to the western line of the city. Referred.

Mr. HEAGY, petition for paving of Walker street. Referred.

Also, petition for the appointment of Viewers to appraise damages occasioned by change of grade on McClure avenue. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for gas lamps on Fulton street and one on Lake alley. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN, petition for opening a street in the Eleventh ward. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN, petition for extension of sewer on Jackson street, accompanied by an ordinance authorizing the same. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. VOEGTLY, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of the receipts and expenditures during the month of October, as reported by Controller Brown. Received.

Also, the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures of the city during the past month to be $19,225 33. Report received and the several bills ordered to be paid.

Also, a statement showing the condition of the accounts of the city officers and the collectors of delinquent taxes. Received.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $700 for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who entered the City Treasurer's office on the night of October 27th and destroyed the tax books. Passed.

Also, the report of the Finance Committee. They report that on account of the great delay in the payment of the taxes, fully $140,000 still remaining unpaid, it will be necessary to make a temporary loan to meet the current expenses of the year. They also reported the destruction of the tax books in the City Treasurer's office on the night of October 27th. Report received. Ordinance authorizing the negotiation of a temporary loan, not to exceed $60,000, to meet the current expenses of this year. Referred back to be printed.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. VOEGTLY also presented the report of the Street Committee. They reported adverse to a change in the grade of McClure avenue. Received.

Several ordinances accompanied the report, and were referred back to be printed.

The following printed ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance for grading and paving of Penn street, from William street to intersection of Troy Hill road. Read and laid over.

Ordinance for lateral sewer on Arch street from Ohio to North Diamond street. Passed.

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Shield's alley and East Jefferson street. Passed.

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Western avenue from Grant avenue to Bidwell street. Passed.

Ordinance for a main sewer on McClure avenue, from mouth of old stone culvert at Eagle, 2 P. M.; Eddyville, 4; Nashville. Up—B. A. Cooke, 11:30; Geo. Roberts, noon. Business moderate. The Cob Cecil is waiting to go into the docks.

Also, report of viewers on change of grade on Troy Hill road. Referred to Engineer.

Mr. HARTMAN called up the ordinance for a lateral sewer on Long alley, which was lost at the last meeting, and moved its reconsideration. Carried.

On motion of Mr. HEAGY the ordinance was passed.

Mr. PHILLIPS, a resolution directing the City Controller to pay McClure township the balance due it. Referred.

Mr. KNOX, resolution for gas lamps in the Sixth ward. Referred.

EMPLOYMENT FOR TRAMPS.

Mr. MCKELVEY called up the resolution providing for an appropriation of $500, to be expended in furnishing tramps with employment, and instructing the police to arrest such tramps as refuse to work. The resolution was laid over on March 25th.

The matter was discussed at considerable length, Mr. MCKELVEY urging the passage of the resolution as an experiment. He thought the plan would effectually drive the tramps from the city.

Mr. HEAGY also favored its passage.

Mr. VOEGTLY thought that something should be done in the matter, but feared that if the resolution was adopted it would attract the tramps to the city instead of driving them away. It was finally passed.

The business from Common Council of last meeting was taken up and all actions of that body were concurred in except the following: The resolution providing for a change in the law relative to certain assessments, passed in Common Council, was non-concurred in and referred to the Street Committee.

The matter of the approval of the bills for the official newspapers by C. C. at its last meeting, and non-concurrence in that action by C. C. on the same evening, was taken up and Mr. Slack moved that S. C. adhere to its former action, and appoint a committee of conference. Adopted and Messrs. Slack and McKeelvey were appointed on behalf of S. C.

The resolution relative to the exemption of certain persons from the payment of vehicle license, referred to the Finance Committee by C. C., was non-concurred in by S. C.

THAT DEPOT.

The resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co. relative to the erection of a depot on Federal street, adopted in C. C. and committee appointed, was taken up and Mr. Smith said the Solicitor of that company had stated that the reason they did not erect the depot was because there was some defect in their title to the property on which they intended to locate the building, but he had since learned that the real reason was because the railroad company did not have sufficient funds. He objected to this resolution, as it implies that the entire trouble has been caused by Allegheny city, which is not the case.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

TROY HILL ROAD ASSESSMENT.

Mr. KNOX presented the report of the viewers on the grading and paving of the Troy Hill road.

Mr. HAX presented a long remonstrance from Adam Reineman against the approval of the report.

Mr. VOEGTLY moved that it be confirmed.

Mr. HAX thought the report should not be confirmed in its present shape, and that it ought be referred back to the committee to be revised and corrected. He himself knew of some errors in it.

Mr. VOEGTLY said the matter had taken its legal course, and that if half a dozen more reports were made all the interested parties would not be satisfied. They have had six weeks or more to have all corrections made, and he thought that the viewers who had charge of the matter were as good as could be got.

Mr. HAX said the people didn't so much object to the viewers as to some of the items charged.

The question was finally called upon Mr. Voegtly's motion and it was passed by a vote of 12 ayes to 2 noes, Mr. Hax not voting, being an interested party.

The report was therefore confirmed.

Council then adjourned to meet on the evening following Thanksgiving.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. P. PRICE.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

At roll call the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Bedell, Brown, Born, Cooke, Cochran, Drum, Erwin, Hopf, Johnson, Kredel, Moul, McGuire, Nesmith, Remsensnyder, Swindell, Stone, Sholes, Schmitt, James Wilson, Wall, Wachob, and President Price.

The minutes of the previous meeting were partially read and approved.

PETITIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

Upon the call of the wards the following petitions, resolutions, &c., were presented.

Mr. SHOLES, a resolution authorizing the Board of Directors of the Poor to sell at sale a piece of ground belonging to the old Poor Farm lots. Referred.

Also, a communication from the Board of Poor Directors asking Councils to take some action towards the suppression of the tramp nuisance. Referred.

Mr. DRUM, petition for action preventing trespassing on railroad cars while in motion within the city limits. Referred.

JAMES WILSON, petition for three gas lamps on Jefferson street, between Monterey and Coffee streets. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, petition for a gas lamp on Chapel alley, in the First ward. Referred.

Mr. MOUL, petition of D. Mohrhoff for permission to erect a weigh scales on the Allegheny wharf. Referred.

Mr. WACHOB, petition of citizens of the Eleventh ward for the repair of the plank sidewalk leading to the school house. Referred.

INCREASE OF SPEED WANTED.

Also, petition of citizens of the Ninth and Eleventh wards, praying for the amendment of the ordinance regulating the speed of trains in such manner as to admit of a more rapid rate between the city limits and Allegheny station. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for a bridge over Butcher's Run, in the Tenth ward. Referred.

Mr. STONE, ordinance repealing an ordinance creating the office of Meat Inspector. Referred.

Also, an ordinance defining the further duties of the Health Officer and imposing upon him the duties heretofore connected with the position of Meat Inspector. Referred.

Also, an ordinance requiring the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company to erect gates at the intersection of their track with all streets west of Washington avenue. Referred.

Mr. JAMES WILSON, resolution for the repair of the sidewalk on the Perrysville plank road. Referred.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. STONE, from the Ordinance Committee, presented their report, which was received and filed. He also submitted the following bills:

Ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the first district of the Eighth ward, from the Wharfmaster's office, which has been removed, to the house of Ferdinand Flack. A question by Mr. Sholes developing the fact that Mr. Flack keeps a tavern, the bill was laid over, as it is said to be against the law to unite polling and drinking places.

Ordinance prohibiting the driving of Texas or Cherokee cattle through the streets of the city within certain hours.

Mr. DRUM moved to amend by striking out the words "Texas or Cherokee" and inserting "horned." The amendment was lost, and the ordinance, after being passed to a second reading, was postponed until the next meeting.

Ordinance reducing and fixing the salaries of the different city officers and employes of Allegheny for the year 1876 and thereafter. Lost.

Mr. BROWN, from the Gas Committee, presented a resolution for gas lamps at the corner of Cedar and Church avenues, Ohio street and Cedar avenue, Franklin street and McDonald alley, Market street and Stanton avenue, East Diamond street, midway between Ohio and South Diamond streets, hanging lamp at corner of Vine and Centre alleys, six on McClure avenue, to be located by the committee, and three on the Troy Hill road, to be located by the committee. Passed.

THE NEWSPAPER PRINTING.

In behalf of the Printing Committee Mr. Johnson presented an ordinance providing for the letting of the public newspaper printing, and prescribing the manner of doing the same. The bill provides that the contracts shall be awarded to two established daily newspapers published in the county of Allegheny, with a general circulation in Allegheny city, one of which shall be published in the English and one in the German language, the awarding of the contract to be governed by the character, standing, and circulation of the newspapers submitting the proposals.

Mr. BURTON moved that the ordinance be so amended as to provide that the contract shall be awarded to two instead of one English paper, as well as a German paper. After some debate Mr. Burton withdrew his amendment and the ordinance was passed finally by a vote of 27 ayes to no nays.

Mr. SHOLES presented the report of the Market Committee, showing the October receipts to be as as follows:

Clerk of Markets	$2,517 60
Second ward scales	315 45
Diamond scales	276 04
Total	$3,109 09

The report was received and filed.

Mr. WACHOB submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of nine to confer with the officials of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, relative to the difficulty said to exist between them and the Councils of Allegheny with reference to the erection of a depot on Federal street, and report the result at the next meeting. The resolution was adopted and the chair appointed Messrs. Wachob, Brown, James Wilson, Bedell and Cochran on behalf of Common Council.

BUSINESS FROM THE OTHER BRANCH.

Select Council business was next taken up as follows:

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Western avenue, from Fulton street eastward to a point three hundred and fifty feet. Laid over until next meeting.

Resolution for the filling of the bond of the city, in the sum of $2,000, with security, in the matter of the opening of English alley. Adopted.

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Pine street, from the West Penn railroad to the Allegheny river. Laid over for one month.

Ordinance for a sewer on Pasture alley, from Grant to Allegheny avenues. Laid over.

Ordinance for the assessment of the cost of a sewer on the Troy Hill road and Perry street, from the Butcher's Run sewer to a point opposite Killenbeck street. Postponed.

Ordinance relating to the duties of the City Engineer with reference to public improvements, and requiring him to submit to Councils, before the letting of any improvement is awarded, a complete and detailed statement of its character, probable cost, &c., in order that Councils may act intelligently. Adopted.

Ordinance for the refunding of over-paid taxes to the German Presbyterian church, Thomas Smith and Peter Eckert. Passed.

All other business from the Select Council was concurred in except a resolution passed in that branch authorizing the offering of a reward of $800 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who recently fired the City Treasurer's office. Common Council referred it to the Finance Committee.

Mr. STONE presented a petition for the repair of the gutters on Bidwell street. Referred.

The President announced the appointment of Mr. Erwin on the special Committee on Tramps in the place of Mr. Pentecost, resigned.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the bills of the official papers, which were excepted when the report of the Finance Committee was approved at the previous meeting, be referred to the Printing Committee in order that a resolution for their payment may be presented. The motion could not be acted upon because the matter is now in the hands of Select Council.

Adjourned.

THE LANSBURY TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Testimony—The Case To Be Submitted To-day.

The trial of Joseph Lansbury for the murder of Evans Butler was resumed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, before Judge McKennan. As on the previous days, the Court room was full of spectators.

On the opening of Court, the cross-examination of Owens was resumed. Nothing new was elicited.

Mrs. Owens, wife of the preceding witness, was next called. Her testimony was simply corroborative of her husband's.

Morris Wallace testified that he lived near Lansbury's house in 1864, and was a witness of a portion of the affray.

BUTLER'S DYING WORDS.

Capt. Deering was the next witness. He testified that he had been on intimate terms with Col. Butler, and saw him last in bed just before his death.

The witness was then asked by counsel for the defense if he did not hear Butler's dying declaration in reference to the shooting. Counsel for the prosecution objected. Judge McKennan said that if it could be shown that Col. Butler was aware of the fact that he was dying at the time he made the declaration, the testimony would be admissible, otherwise not. Capt. Deering was then asked if Col. Butler expressed his belief at the time he made the declaration that he was dying. He replied that he did not, although he (witness) believed he was dying. Mr. Gibson then remarked that he regretted that under the Court's ruling he could not bring out the dying declaration, as much as the declaration made by the dying man to Captain Deering was very favorable to the prisoner, Lansbury. However, he believed that the ruling of Judge McKennan was in accordance with the common practice of Courts

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.
By Mail, per annum.....$10 00
By Mail, for six months.....5 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 50
By Mail, for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agents or Carrier..15

All remittances should be made by Express or Post Office Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.
Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of Ten.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 98¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE reunion of old legislators, at Harrisburg, was one of those kindly, pleasant events, that are very agreeable to those who participated, and commendable in any event. The purer element is what we longest remember in old associations, and a meeting of old companions is sure to be without asperity, and full of jollity and good feeling. And none have more kindly remembrances than old-time legislators.

WHILE some journals criticise the MOODY and SANKEY revival, as not possessed of real influence and power, others, like the New York *Tribune*, declare that it is exerting a widespread and beneficial influence. It is, of course, very difficult to rightly estimate such movements, unless we are within range of personal observation, and as the New York press speak so favorably of the work, it is very probable it is both genuine and extensive.

ACCORDING to a statement published yesterday, there are 32,414 taxables in the city of Pittsburgh. It is usually estimated that the number of taxables is one-fifth part of the whole population. If this be a safe predicate, the population of Pittsburgh proper is 162,070. If we add to this 75,000, the supposed population of Allegheny City, the grand total would be 237,000, which is probably very nearly correct for both cities, which, if consolidated under one or several municipalities, after the fashion of London, would make Pittsburgh the eighth city in the United States, whereas it appears in the census tables as the sixteenth.

STOCK speculations, by aid of the telegraph, and frequent quotations, extend far and wide, ramifying the entire country. We mention, for the benefit of such of this class as we may reach, that the present is a good time to keep out of the market. While there are many rumors of "bull" combinations, and sharp advances in one stock or other, it is very generally suspected that JAY GOULD and some others are not so strong as they are thought by some to be, and that a sudden let down in prices is among the possibilities. We do not say this to induce any to sell "short" as the conjectures are not to be depended on,—but while so many rumors are current, keep out of the market.

IT is extremely doubtful if Vice-President WILSON recovers from the severe illness under which he is suffering. While the immediate cause of his complaint is probably that stated by the physicians, there can be no doubt of the fact that he is suffering under a complication of maladies,—which may be summarized as a breakdown of his nervous system. His heart is evidently affected, the flow of blood turgid and slow, while spinal and nervous affections reach up into the base of his brain. He is simply an exhausted worker, his vital powers being irretrievable impaired. It is now divulged that while yet an invalid, and during the hot days of Summer, he worked ten hours a day at literary labor,—simply because he found he could endure it. We fully realize the power of his anxiety to complete what he doubtless considers the great literary work of his life, but he certainly impaired his health very seriously by the severe labors of the Summer. With his many friends, we sincerely hope he may recover, at least sufficiently to fill out the measure of his term in the high office to which he has been elected, and longer, if Providence wills.

WE HAVE already announced the appointment by the Chamber of Commerce of Messrs. Howe, Moorhead and Dravo as its representatives at the great Railroad Convention, to be held at St. Louis on the 23d inst. Governors of States, Mayors of cities and Chambers of Commerce have been alike invited to send delegates, and we have to suggest that Mayor McCarthy select a strong deputation, *i. e.*, a deputation of men of intelligence, well-known not merely at home, but abroad also, as representative men. Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania have a very great interest in the furtherance of the two great routes of railway—the Southern and the Northern Pacific—such an interest as to warrant that the cities of the State, as well as the State at large, should be ably represented in a convention whose object it is to devise means for the completion of one or both of the aforesaid trans-continental highways. We hope the Governor will appoint a suitable deputation, and that Mayors McCarthy and Phillips will likewise select each three to five prominent and influential citizens to be, on the 23d inst., at the St. Louis Convention. The gentlemen appointed by the Chamber of Commerce are of the right stamp. Let others of similar character be named to represent the cities. Such men as James L. Bennett, Alexander Bradley, James Park, James Veech, Esq., Hon. Moses Hampton, James L. Graham, &c., &c., should be sent, and the voice of our cities thus made potential in the deliberations of the Convention.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is doing splendid duty on the *stool of repentance*, just now. All who saw it will remember the vehemence with which it taught hard money doctrines during the late political canvass, offering these as the true interpretation of the Erie platform. We have not the space for the railing things it now says of that delectable document, nor for the bitter moralizings over such conscienceless journals as subordinated their real views to the demands of politics. To show exactly how it did this very thing, we offer its present views as to the repeal of the Resumption Act, and the currency question generally: "The necessities of the country made business better this Fall than since 1873, for the accumulated stores were exhausted and had to be supplied, and the same necessities quickened manufacturing to some extent; but there is yet no cure of the evil, no restoration to a sound financial basis, and there can be none under our present palpably defective financial policy. To hope for the restoration of confidence and for the investment of capital in our industries when a law of Congress imperatively demands resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, without regard to the ability of the country to do so, is simply madness, and until the resumption act is repealed there can be no substantial improvement in the business of the country. Already the premium on gold has nearly doubled since the passage of the resumption act, and it will continue to increase, and values to diminish, while impossible resumption stares the nation in the face. To adhere to a positive, fixed resumption policy when our industry is unproductive, when our slumbering wealth is untouched by our capital and labor, and when the balance of trade with the gold nations of the world is steadily against us, declares either a measure of imbecility in our rulers that is exceptional in the history of enlightened governments, or a subordination to the interests of the money changers that can be scarcely less than venal." How perfectly he is on our side just now!

THE government of large cities is the topic most widely discussed, *apropos* of the recent elections. Preliminary to some observations of our own, we offer the following from the Baltimore *American*, as showing the drift of discussion in Republican papers: "Under our system of government the best safeguard of the public weal is a nearly equal distribution of parties. The one in power is bound to conduct itself with circumspection, when misconduct may drive away from it sufficient votes to make a majority of the previous minority. But the aim of Ringism is to keep one party so strong that there can be no effective opposition, and thus destroy the chief guarantee of administrative and legislative purity. The most of the difficulties and dangers of free suffrage in our cities is found in the very control which the Rings exercise over voters by dishonorable and unworthy means. Men who are clean and upright in politics have no need to enter into cliques. Their ambitions are not of the sort to be promoted by secret cabals and selfish aims. Everyone such who is gained to political life is a force contributing to the eventual defeat of rings and their extirpation from our methods of government. That this must ultimately occur we firmly believe, for the evil is one that grows until it becomes so offensive as to compel a remedy such as was applied in the overthrow of Tammany in New York." We do not object to the above, yet we care not how strong a party is, it is always good policy to do right. Who does not know that improper nominations cut down our majority in this county, until last year we were beaten, and only recovered ourselves this year by making suitable nominations. In Philadelphia, the policy we abandoned is in full force, and our majorities grow small by degrees and beautifully less. Where men like GEORGE HANDY SMITH, and others of equal grade, are put forward for dignified or lucrative offices, it is only a question of a few years when our majority will be whittled down to nothing. The worst of all this use of inferior, not to say corrupt, men is, there is no political sense in it. They prejudice the party, and do no corresponding good. Reputable men will accept office, and stand by their party to any reasonable extent, while their standing satisfies the people. It is always wise to select them.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

We offered a brief remark, yesterday, in reference to Superintendent LUCKEY's movement in behalf of an Industrial school in this city. The night schools for instruction in mechanical and free hand drawing have been so successful in this city, and particularly in the Soho branch of the Oakland district, that it is proposed to extend the movement and include regular Industrial Schools, for day as well as evening teaching, as part of our system of public education. The European trip of Mr. LUCKEY was partially for the purpose of inspecting the Industrial Schools of Europe, that he might fully comprehend the work to be done. His views seem to be sufficiently matured for him to be ready for a forward movement. We know of no enterprise that should receive a more hearty support from Pittsburgh than just this one. In presenting some suggestions on this point, we must be, necessarily, discursive, if we would say what we wish.

1. Such an institution will be of incalculable benefit to our manufacturers, considering it even from a selfish, monetary standpoint. The plan for our Exposition, and the charter under which it is held, contemplated such an institution; and had $75,000 been contributed toward it, enough would now be at command to lay the foundations of a working school. But there was no faith, even in the success of the Exposition. We had reached such an apathetic condition, in point of business, that all faith in anything of an enterprising character seemed to have fled away. Now no sensible person disputes the fact that in bringing trade, arousing a hopeful spirit, and in inspiring confidence in energetic effort, the Exposition has done incalculable good to the city. It has brought the revelation of a new life. The Industrial School will be worth $500,000 to this city, in its certainty of producing the following results: The reputation of having the first institution of the kind in this State; in the appropriateness of such an institution in a great manufacturing city; in the increased attractiveness of our city to the best classes of skilled labor,—Pittsburgh has few attractions now for the best skilled workmen; and in the improved efficiency of the young men who will graduate from such an institution. It is absolutely surprising, viewing this subject from a purely selfish standpoint, that we have had no school of this character endowed long ere this. In the improved skill of our workmen alone, we would have made money, as one of the elements in our effort to compete against England, is that of equal skill among our workmen in iron.

2. Such an institution is contemplated in our system of laws regulating public instruction in this Commonwealth. We have, for example, provision for the organization of Normal Schools, by local boards, and the erection of buildings by the issuance of stock, and the management of these institutions by the local boards and stockholders,—the whole affair being required to receive the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction,—a requirement that is really only nominal. And yet this figment of authority brings our Normal Schools within the purview of the Public School system and entitles them to their *pro rata* of the Public School moneys. It may be easily seen that it requires but the extension of this plan to the Industrial Schools to make them a part of our Public School system. Another plan would be this: Simply declare the Industrial School to be part and parcel of our Public Schools, by proper legal enactment, and then either offer a given amount to aid the first enterprise that shall be started, or else place such institutions in charge of the most important local authorities,—the Central Board of Education, for this city,—and empower them to levy a tax, or issue bonds to raise the money necessary for the erection of buildings. Other, and perhaps better methods may be devised,—we merely suggest the above to show how perfectly simple is the process of making Industrial Schools into our Public School system. Yet this is the exact problem our Mechanics' High School trustees have been ruminating over these two years or more, and visiting Harrisburg to report on, now and anon, at $50 a trip. They are very regular in their attendance at Harrisburg.

3. We believe the time is at last propitious for the development of the movement in this city. The Central Board is the proper body for the enterprise to originate in, and it authoritatively represents the sentiment of this city on Educational questions. If it acts with wisdom and energy, it can certainly do much to influence the Legislature to a proper course for action. We know of no *idea* which is more popular. The lack of definiteness as to plans and measures has been the chief trouble hitherto. Should a measure be put forward by our Central Board, looking to the organization of such a school here, no matter how this plan is incorporated into the Public School System, it will be definite in at least one particular,—it will aim at the development of such a school in Pittsburgh. This will be a great point gained. We have stood timidly by and let Philadelphia take from the State Treasury, year by year, large sums of money, much of it for purely private institutions. Pittsburgh needs to show some manhood, and it cannot have a better cause in which to display it, than that of Industrial education.

PERSONAL.

QUEEN VICTORIA dislikes the Ritualists, and delights in a staple form of worship. The Prince of Wales, on the contrary, enjoys the forms of the church whenever he attends, which is seldom. His eldest sister is a Lutheran. Lord Lorne is a Presbyterian. The Duchess of Edinburgh is a Greek Catholic, and her husband is a Low Church Episcopalian. Take them altogether the royal family are a little mixed in theology.

DR. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON says Admiral Farragut once remarked to him: "I would never go into battle in an iron-clad. I could not handle my men nor inspirit them, if a ball strikes a wooden ship, it sends a few splinters around, two or three poor fellows are killed or wounded, but the hole is soon stopped, the deck cleared, and the fight goes on. But in an iron-clad the men feel from the first that they are in their coffin, for they know that if a hole is knocked in her side she must sink, and it is much harder to get up their spirit for the fight. Give me a good ship of oak, and put the iron into the men."

THE *Irish World* is severe on the Prince of Wales. It says: "Now, the character of the Prince of Wales is as notorious as the sun at noonday. It is not the whispered scandal of private malevolence; it is blazoned to the four winds and known to the whole world. The Prince of Wales is a patron of profligacy, and, though young in years, a veteran in the foulest turpitude. The evidence of his depravity is to be found in his enormous indebtedness, which towers, like a gloomy pyramid in the howling waste of his misspent life, as the monument of his debauchery—the unquestionable testimonial of his loathsome licentiousness. We must go down into the foul depths of Roman history—to Messalina or Heliogabalus—to find turpitude so extreme and corruption so unlimited."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE reason that Senator Sharon mortgaged $600,000 worth of property recently is that he was paying off the late Mr. Ralston's debts.

A DELAWARE clergyman was the victim of a donation party the other night, and next day he had to exchange a peck of beans for something to eat, or go without food all day.

ANOTHER survivor of Commodore Perry's crew on Lake Erie appears in the person of John Norris, of Boone county, Kentucky. He has a gold medal awarded him by Congress.

DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, who had a strong ephemeral influence as a Liberal Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1872, again has his name mentioned for consideration in 1876.

THE elegant Oceanic House, on Star Island, Isles of Shoals, was burned to the ground on Thursday morning, together with most of the cottages. John R. Poor was proprietor of the hotel. It was insured for about $143,000.

A CANADIAN journal makes the remarkable suggestion that the ground in which Guiboord's body is to be buried be ordered only to the depth of four feet, because the new grave will be made directly over that of Mme. Guibord, who was a "good Catholic."

THE mining dividends paid in October, 1875, in San Francisco, amounted to $1,170,000, against $988,800 same time last year. The totals of the October dividends by banks, mining and other companies compare as follows: 1875, $1,483,430; 1874, $1,320,960.

IN 1866 John Rodman, a poor man, of Portland, Me., moved to Harlem, and shortly afterward went to South America. In 1870 his family, not hearing from him, returned to Portland. A son, who went to sea, was not heard from. The wife became a poor, broken-down seamstress. A short time ago she was wrapping up a dress for a customer in a copy of the New York *Herald*, and an advertisement in it caught her eye. It was addressed to her, and asked her to send her address to lawyers in New York. By their advice she went to New Orleans. Being insulted in the streets of that city she was defended by a young man who proved to be her son, who had just returned from India. In a few days the husband arrived also. He had become a very wealthy man, and had thought his family lost.

CHURCH AND STATE IN BRAZIL.

Convicted Bishops Pardoned—The Emperor Leaves the Country and Turns Over the Government to Ultramontane Rule.

A Rio de Janeiro letter to the New York *Times* says: In Brazil the pre-eminent jurisdiction of the law of the Empire over ecclesiastical law was clearly exemplified in the conviction and imprisonment of the Bishops of Para and Pernambuco. The facts of the case may, in resume, be briefly stated. In the year 1872 the Capuchin Bishop of Pernambuco, Friar Vital d'Oliveria, issued an order to one of the numerous religious benevolent societies of one of the principal cities of his bishopric, ordering the immediate expulsion of all Free Masons in their membership. This order the benevolent and clerically and politically loyal brotherhood refused to obey. At this, his sublime Excellency, the Bishop, became furious, and unchristianized the order, forbidding them entrance to the church. The brotherhood appealed to the Emperor for the removal of the episcopal interdict, and the Minister of the Empire, a cousin, by the way, to the Bishop, was ordered to compel the Bishop to recall or revoke the order preventing the offending brothers from the privileges of the Church. The stubborn Capuchin refused to obey this merely political order, alleging, as reason for this refusal, the superior orders of His Holiness the Pope. This conflict of jurisdiction could only be settled in one way. The Bishop was indicted, tried before the Supreme Court of Justice, convicted, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor. The Bishop of Para, who had offended in a like manner, was tried, convicted, and received a similar sentence. In both instances the Emperor remitted the hard labor element of the sentence. A strong Government feeling in this great question had vindicated itself, and, once for all, placed itself right on the record. In the whole length and breadth of the land the course of the Council was sustained and eloquently vindicated, and every Brazilian citizen prided himself on the decided position his Government had taken in the matter.

HOW THE TABLES WERE TURNED.

What a commentary on a representative monarchy! A girl, daughter of the Emperor, wife of Comde d'Eu, under the influence of Mgr. Brenes, determines that all, so nobly achieved, shall be undone. She utters vows that until the Bishops are released she will make herself perpetually miserable, and with an energy and fidelity worthy of a better motive, she, barefoot and unattended, proceeds to the sprinkling and sweeping, with ordinary corn-broom, of all the churches in the neighborhood of her residence. It is pitiful! it produces an impression on the Emperor; the two Jesuitical Senators, Uruguvias and Mendes d'Almeida, work upon his paternal feelings, and at last he stretches the power invested in his imperial right and, not only releases the Bishops, but pardons their offences. Naturally, Brazil feels humiliated. The unofficial press of the country cries out in double-leaded editorials, and one, not an unusually mercurial journal, asserts that the Emperor has taken the first step toward his abdication. And pending the excitement consequent upon this act, the Emperor decides upon deserting himself from the country for a period of eighteen months, leaving the reins of government in the hands of the Princess—virtually handing it over to Ultramontane rule. There are few citizens who do not share in the general condemnation of the action of the Emperor in deserting his post at this most inopportune and critical period, when, besides the exciting political questions agitating the country, great dissatisfaction, to the verge of actual forcible resistance, is evinced against the working of the new recruiting law, and the experiment of introducing new electoral machinery is on the eve of being tried.

Innocent Man's Imprisonment.

A man was pardoned from the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison, Friday, after serving almost eight years on a life sentence for a crime which he never committed. This was Moses B. Wheeler, convicted of arson in February, 1860, on the testimony of his sister and her husband, who said they saw him fire a house in Brighton occupied by a widow, and against his own oath and the testimony of the widow herself, who declared that Wheeler saved her house from burning, the actual damage the building sustained being $30. Two years after Wheeler's entrance upon his life imprisonment, the sister who had condemned him to it died of small-pox. On the day before her death she confessed to another sister, in an agony of remorse, that she had perjured herself at that trial in the bidding of others, and for the purpose of getting her brother out of the way. Before a legal deposition could be obtained, the woman was too far gone to give it. The motive for this unnatural conduct was at the outset explained by Wheeler to be that he was charged by a brother who died in battle by his side to see that their mother had his property, which, when he returned home, he found claimed by his sister on the strength of a forged letter purporting to be from the dead brother. Be the motive what it may, she and her husband had actually put him out of the way by perjury. Wheeler has made incessant efforts since to have his sentence revoked, and at last succeeds.

MOODY AND SANKEY MEETINGS.

The Women Crowding to Them in Multitudes.

None of the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey have been viewed with more interest than those held exclusively for women on the afternoons of the last two Sundays. The women have crowded to them in multitudes, greater than even the Rink could accommodate. The masses of attendants have been pretty evenly divided between women of the middle range of society and women of the working class. There were thousands present last Sunday and the previous Sunday, whose garments and general appearance gave proof that their life was not one of ease and luxury. Many were young and some were old; but all were eager listeners to the sermons and songs of the revivalists. The spectacle was one upon which it was impossible to look without a profound feeling of interest. These women were not ashamed to show that they are seekers of religion, that they realize they are sinners, that they are desirous of regeneration, and anxious about their salvation. We should suppose that Moody and Sankey would seize such an opportunity, would display unusual power in their presence, and would be roused to deeds of pious heroism and triumph. The conversion of the female portion of the Brooklyn community would involve the moral transformation of the whole city. The influence of it would be all-persuasive, all-controlling and radical. If the female sinners would turn from their evil thoughts and ways, and practice all the virtues of true religion in their daily lives, the sinners of the other sex could not long keep up their career of wickedness. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Moody and Sankey will work with all their might among the women of Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"Comin' Thro' The Rye."

Not long ago some one wrote to the Newburyport Mass., *Herald* that almost everybody had mistaken the meaning of Burns' "Comin' Thro' the Rye." The "rye" was not, he said, a rye field, but "a small, shallow stream near Ayr." This had to be forded, there being no bridge, and custom sanctioned the custom of kissing any girl whom a man should meet in mid-stream. This explanation was fortified by citing the following verse:

"Jennie is a' wat, puir boldie;
Jenny's seldom dry;
She drag'l a' her petticoatlie,
Comin' thro' the rye."

A Bostonian, who was not inclined to trust this new interpretation, wrote to Mr. P. H. Waddell, of Glasgow, a biographer of Burns, for his opinion. The latter's reply is printed in the Boston *Advertiser*. He says he never heard of any brook in Ayrshire called the Rye; that the title is an old one, to which the words were only adapted by Burns; that no woman in her senses would let her dress get wet in wading a shallow stream, but could not protect her skirts in passing through a narrow path in a rye-field, recently moistened by rain or dew. Finally, rye is spelled with a small r in all Burns' edition of the poem. This should be sufficient. Mr. Waddell adds, in explanation of the meaning of the poem:

The song does not refer to any rustic gallantries in the harvest-field at all, but to a very rare salutation where it could not be avoided. Jennie was probably some simple-minded, harmless creature, employed to go messages from one house or village to another, through the fields, and the whole burden of her complaint is that a very unexpected compliment on the way had been made a subject of ridicule in the neighborhood.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

WANTED.

WANTED—A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES, for which I will trade a Farm of 124 acres, situated on Van Horne, Carter Co., Mo. Inquire of S. HAMILTON, 77 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. x33

TO LET.

TO LET—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, suitable for families or single parties, at reasonable terms. Inquire at ALLEGHENY CENTRAL HOTEL. x30

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second Engine Lathes; 1 Screw Lathe, 18 in., corner of Locock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—OIL TANK—HAVING A capacity of 12,000 barrels.
W. CAUGHINBAUGH,
No. 87 Diamond street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at
JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Coal Market avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Regarding the above the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, H. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE.

Wheelbarrows,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny River, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

A Valuable Farm For Sale.

The undersigned will offer at PRIVATE SALE until WEDNESDAY, November 17th, 1875, a VALUABLE FARM, situated on Chartiers Valley Railroad, 1 mile south of Bridgeville and ½ mile from Hastings Station,

CONTAINING 120 ACRES,

Is beautifully located, and is well suited for Farming, Gardening or Dairy purposes. The Pittsburgh and Washington Turnpike passes through said land. Public schools, &c., convenient. The entire farm is underlaid with an extensive vein of Limestone, which is convenient for quarrying and shipping.

The improvements are a large TWO STORY BRICK MANSION, (slate Roofed), New Frame Barn, (modern style), large Frame Stable, and all necessary outbuildings complete.

Should said Farm not be sold before the above date, (November 17th,) it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE at 10 o'clock of said day, Nov. 17th.

For further particulars inquire of or address,
JOHN D. McCABE,
Bridgeville, Allegheny co., Pa., or
JOSEPH F. DICKMAN,
Walker's Mills, Allegheny co., Pa.
x32

Macfarlane & Patterson,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR

FURNACE!

The Cheapest and best in use.
AND AGITATING GRATE,
Cook and Heating Stoves,
38 WOOD STREET.
☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

1875 New Autumn Styles. 1875

Largest Stock in the City Just Opened.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN OUR
Dress Good Department.
FULL LINE OF ALL THE LEADING BRANDS OF
Domestic Dry Goods, Shawls, Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves & Small Wear
Bottom Prices Guaranteed.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Fullerton's Freeport Flannels,
New Lisbon Flannels, Blankets and Yarns.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Managers.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1875.
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN
As BEVERLY, in the
GAMESTER!
Saturday Matinee—Merchant of Venice.
Saturday Night—Richard III.
Monday Evening—RACHEL MACAULEY.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
TRIMBLE, AIMS.....Manager.
WM. PITZ SIMMONS, Stage Manager & Advertiser
Still Another Fine New Bill.
Wonderful Boissac Family and Mlle Realita, The 7 Comets, Emma Grafina, H. Larkin, Carrie Armstrong, Eugene Ritte, Jennie Eagan, Josie Farrer, tom W. Barnum, Jennie Oates, Mons. Leroux, Mlle Emedee, Ida Howard Doyle, Joe Laug. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
VICTORIA C.
WOODHULL!
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
Secure your seats early.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS—GODDARD.
Messrs. M. & M. Strakosch have the honor to announce for the evenings of
Thursday and Friday, Nov. 18 and 19,
AT LIBRARY HALL,
First appearance in Pittsburgh of
MLLE TERESE TITIENS,
The Queen of the Lyric Stage.
MME. ARABELLA GODDARD,
England's First Pianist.
SIG. ORLANDINI, Baritone.
MARK KEISER, Violino Virtuoso.
Musical Director.....SIG. MARZO.
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at Kleber's Music Store, Monday, Nov. 15, at 9 A. M. Steinway Pianos will be used at the Titiens Concerts.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION.—PEOPLE'S PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—A meeting of the People's Passenger Railway Company of the city of Pittsburgh will be held at Morgan's Hall, No. 2 Sixth street, on MONDAY, the 15th of November, 1875, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
A. MURDOCK,
Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 12, 1875.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 23, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
W. ROSEBURG,
Cashier.
61w

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, November 9, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the last 6 months payable on demand.
JOHN HOERR, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th inst.
E. K. WILSON, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAMES H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, out of the profits of last six months, payable on and after Friday, the 12th inst.
A. LONG, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Young Men's Christian Association
Will be held on
SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14th,
At 7:30 o'clock, in the
First Presbyterian Church, Wood St.
Addresses by
HON. JOHN V. FARWELL, of Chicago, and REV. S. J. FISHER, of Swissvale.
All are invited. x30

W. H. SCROGGINS,
Fashionable Hair Dressing
AND
Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,
No. 48 North Diamond, Allegheny

LATEST SEMI-WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT FROM WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1875.

NEW WINTER
DRESS GOODS
Opened this week at very attractive prices.
At 25c, new Seal Brown Melton Suitings well worth 40c.
At 12½c, 15c and 18½c, New Dark Winter Dress Goods, much under value.
At 25c, New Alpacas, desirable colors.
At 25c, Great variety New Dark Dress Goods.

Most Remarkable Bargains Offered in
BLACK CASHMERES.
All qualities from 50c to $2.50 a yard. Unsurpassed in any city in the Union for good value.

Black Mohair Alpacas,
Most decided bargains at 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 75c and 87½c, all the prices for the different qualities being fully one-fourth under actual value.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
Good Black Silks at $1, $1.25 and $1.37½.
Extra quality Black Silks at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Equal good bargains in best Black Silks up to $3.50.
New Colored and Striped Silks.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
All desirable materials and qualities.
New colors in Cashmeres, Merinos, &c.
Camel's Hair, Thibet and Suiting Cloths.
New style Plaids in great variety.
New Silk Mixed and Fine Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods of every description.

New Dress Goods,
OPENED EVERY DAY.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Send your name and Postoffi

Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
White and Scarlet all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scotch all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Scarlet Flannel
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland Merino
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 3 to 16 thds.

FOR LADIES.
White and Scarlet all Wool
VESTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland
VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Ladies' Vests are High Neck and Long Sleeve, High Neck and Short Sleeve, or Low Neck and Short Sleeve.
LADIES' DRAWERS
Made regular length to the knee—extra length to the ankle.

For Misses and Children.
White Merino
Vests, Pantletts and Drawers.
White and Shetland Undershirts.
All the above goods in a variety of qualities and all sizes are offered at
CLOSEST PRICES.
Retail Stores,
107 and 109
PENN AVE.

WHITE, ORR & CO.
NEW GOODS.
Our Dress Goods Stock
Contains the latest novelties and newest
Merino, Cashmere, Camel's Hair, Knickerbocker, Snow Flake, Brocades and Plaids.
Black Silks!!
All the Standard Makes.
Bonnet, Ponson, Hand-Spun, Cachmere, Dr Rhone and Cachelier Milan, Cheney Bros. and Givernaud's Superior American. Also the newest shades in
MARINE BLUE, SEAL, MYRTLE, PRUNE, CARDINAL, FUME.
Velvet Striped and Brocade Matelasse, Seal Skin, Matelasse and Cloth Sacques, Jackets and Overskirts, Suits, Shawls, &c.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT, JAMES COLVIN paying the interest of J. N. McKINNEY in the business of buying and selling Coal, as carried on by COLVIN & CO. James Colvin to collect all outstanding accounts and to pay all debts of said partnership.
J. N. McKINNEY.
November 1, 1875. x15

New Assortment Just Opened
Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques,
Latest styles and made in the best manner, and offered at uniform low prices.

Ladies' and Children's Furs,
Elegant Silk Cloaks, Fur Lined.
Real Seal Skin Sacques, much under usual prices; some very elegant garments.

Ladies' Ready-Made Suits,
DRESSES, OVERSKIRTS.
Latest Winter styles, all desirable materials and usually low prices.
New Woolen Shawls, great variety.
New Paisley and Fine Shawls.
Mourning Shawls, complete assortment.

Winter Wear,
For Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants.
Merino Undergarments, all sizes.
Cloth, Felt and Quilted Skirts.
Skirting Moreens, all desirable colors.
Our large and increasing sales of Ladies, Children, Men and Boys'
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Has necessitated large additions of new goods which are now on sale, at such low prices as will guarantee rapid sale.

Special bargains offered in
Waterproof Cloths,
All colors; also, Plaid and Striped.

Nos. 165, 167 an
ce address for our November
Saturday, Nov. 6th,
GRAND OPENING
OF
CLOAKS, JACKETS
AND
SACQUES,
COMPRISING
Over 200 Different Styles, Prices and Qualities.
This will be one of the choicest offerings of the season in these goods, and will repay an examination.
PRICES FROM $4.50 TO $30.
GRAND EXPOSITON OF
New Dress Goods,
In all the latest styles and novelties. This is our third week opening this Fall of New Dress Goods, and many of our styles are at much lower prices than earlier in the season.
Black Cashmeres.
We still continue to offer the
Best and Cheapest Assortment
Of these goods in this market. Call, look at the goods and be convinced.
Our active trade enables us to always keep our stock full and fresh, and custom

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

No. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 12, 1875.

The brighter, better weather yesterday gave a fresh impetus to business, and our banks report a fairly active day. We have not the heavy transactions, such as were common in flush times, and hence an amount of business which shows much less magnitude really occasions as much labor, and apparent activity, as the larger transactions of flush times. Yet there is a very perceptible increase in the volume of business. It begins to be evident that our mills will be run through the winter, unless some unlooked for and serious disagreement occurs between manufacturers and workmen, an event that will contribute very materially to easier times. Altogether present business is fair, and the outlook rather hopeful.

There is a general indignation among the officers of banking institutions in the principal cities with regard to assessing upon them money stolen from the Redemption Agency. Some have characterized the assessment as sharp practice. The bank officers say, very properly, that in paying the assessment they have established a dangerous precedent, for the next year a million of dollars should disappear from the agency it probably will be assessed upon them. The whole expenses of the Currency Bureau are some $234,000, while the bank taxes amount to more than $7,000,000, and in reality should properly amount only to the exact expenses of the Bureau, assessed *pro rata*. An dispatch from the Treasurer to a bank officer in Western city says a whole package of money, reported to have been forwarded by the bank, had not come to hand. It seems that "accidents" are beginning to happen to the packages entire. The officers of banks throughout the entire West now propose to exchange views regarding their common interests, and to urge upon Congress at its next session the necessity of reducing the bank taxes.

During the year ending November 1, 117 National banks were organized, with authorized capital of $12,104,000. This included two gold banks, with an aggregate capital of $200,000. Sixteen banks were organized since August 1, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000. Legal tenders deposited since August 1, $6,752,336, including $400,000 in gold; notes retired in that time, $5,393,971; additional circulation issued for the three months, $1,916,770.

The Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have authorized its President, Mr. Pearse, to make such terms with the Missouri Pacific Company as he may approve, and negotiations are now pending in St. Louis, which, it is thought, will end in cancelling the lease.

The issues of three and five cent fractional notes ceased in April, 1869. At that time there had been issued $602,000 of the denomination of three cents and $5,700,000 of the five cent series. Although more than six years have elapsed, there are still outstanding $92,000 in three cent notes and more than $1,870,000 of the five cent issue, which for the most part have been lost or destroyed. What the Government makes in this indirect way the people lose directly, by being compelled to use it.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1863—coupons	2¼
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119¾	" 1864 "	114¾
" 1864 "	114¾	Currency 6's	123½
" 1865 "	114¾	New 5 per cents	115¾
" 1865 new	115¾	10-40's—coupons	116¼
5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	104½	Ohio & Miss. pref.	27¾
Erie	19¾	Union Pacific	71¾
L. S.	92	Toledo & Wabash	6
Mich. Cen.	90	Wabash pref.	Clerk
St. Paul	85¾	Adams Express	101¾
St. Paul pref.	64¾	American Express	58¼
Illinois Cen.	97½	U. S. Express	45
Pac. Central	67	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	79
North Western Com	58½	Quicksilver	17¾
North Western pref.	75¾	Mariposa	9¾
Rock Island	104½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22¼
Chic. & Alton	99	Pittsburgh	97¾
Pacific Mail	39	Iron Mountain	14¾
Western Union Tel.	76¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B.)	55¾	Cen. Trans (B.)	55¾
Reading (B.)	49¾	Empire Dc (A.)	42¾
W. Cen. of N. J. (B.)	33¼	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (B)	92½
Ont Creek (B.)	19¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's	—
Lehigh Valley (B.)	63¾		

NEW YORK, November 11, 1875.

Money was easy at 2 1-2a4; prime mercantile paper 6a7. The customs receipts were $249,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $239,000. The clearings were $41,000,006. Sterling was firm at 482a 486. Gold opened at 114 1-4, fell off to 114 1-8, and later advanced to 114 5-8, at which it closed. The rates for carrying were 1, 2 and 2 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem. Governments were quiet and firm. Railroad bonds were firm, with Cleveland & Pittsburgh consolidated, Hannibal & St. Joseph, the Pacific issues and Northwestern as features. State securities were steady. The Government awarded $500,000 gold to-day at from 114.48 to 114.51.

The stock market opened buoyant and active, with a large advance in prices. The leading feature of the day was Union Pacific, which advanced from 68¾ to 72. The next greatest advance was in Pacific Mail, which rose from 38¾ to 39¾. Ohio & Mississippi was active, and advanced from 17¾ to 18¾. Northwest common rose from 58¾ to 59, St. Paul from 85½ to 85¾, preferred from 64 to 65, and Michigan Central from 66 3-4 to 67¾. Western Union fell off to 76¾, and later rose to 76¾. Lake Shore advanced to 62½, and subsequently declined to 61 3-4. Hannibal & St. Joe common advanced to 23 3-4, declined to 22 3-8, and advanced to 22 7-8. Missouri Pacific rose from 14¼ to 15¾, and later declined to 13 3-4. The other changes were slight.

Stocks were buoyant during the afternoon, with active business in leading shares, but in final sales there was a reaction from the extreme advance on realizations. Union Pacific continued to be a feature, of the market, and rose to 74, against 68 1-2 at the opening. At the close there was a reaction to 71 1-2a71 3-4. Pacific Mail was also prominent in dealings, and closed at 39a39 1-8, after selling at 38 7-8a39 7-8. Han. & St. Jo. advanced to 23 3-8 for common and to 36 3-8 for preferred, but there was a subsequent decline to 22 1-4 and 27½ respectively. Michigan Central rose from 66 3-4 to 67 1-2, but finally sold at 66 3-8. Missouri Pacific after declining from 15 1-2 to 13 1-2, rallied to 14 5-8, and closed at 13 3-4. Illinois Central advanced from 92 to 93. Northwest closed at 58¾, after selling up to 59. St. Paul rose to 85¾, preferred to 65, and Rock Island to 104¼, but declined to 64 a reaction of ¾ per cent. Lake Shore rose from 61¼ to 62¼, and declined to 61¾. Western Union fell off from 76¾ to 76¼. New Jersey Central advanced to 105, and Ohios to 18¾, the latter closing at 17¾. The change in the balance of the list were less important.

The movement at the Stock Exchange to companies whose securities are there dealt in to furnish trustworthy information in regard to their properties, is making headway. The railroad earnings thus far in November continue to show a handsome gain. The first week shows an increase on the St. Paul road of $54,000, and on the Rock Island $38,000. Union Pacific gains about $68,000. For the first two days of the second week Northwest shows an increase of $4,590. The earnings of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad for four months, June 30 to October 31, 1875, were (less transfers formerly included) $1,083,198; less operating expenses, $794,681; surplus, $288,514. Grain and other produce is coming in rapidly, and it was reported to-day that one farm alone within three days had made advances to the extent of $6,000,000 on produce now on its way to the seaboard.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 136,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwest Common, 2,900 St. Paul Common, 3,000 preferred, 3,000 Erie, 10,000 St. Joe, 22,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Ohios, 11,000 Union Pacific, and 10,000 Missouri Pacific.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20s of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 115¾; do new, 119; 5-20s of '67, 121; do of '68, 121¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 115¼; coupons, 116¼; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 48; do new, 46¾; Virginia, new, 35; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 39; Adams Express, 101½; Fargo Express, 80; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 45½; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 17; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 132½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 66; Union Pacific, 71½; Lake Shore, 61½; Ill. Cen., 92¼; Pittsburgh, 88½, ex. div.; Northwest common, 58¾; do preferred, 53¾; New Jersey Central, 104½; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 85¼; do preferred, 64¾; Toledo & Wabash, 6; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 97¼; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 25; Ohio & Mississippi, 17¾; Chicago & Alton, 96½; do preferred, 105; Burlington & Quincy, 112¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 22¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 117¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 13; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 108½; Indiana Central, 54.

LONDON, November 11—5 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 42 1-2 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day was £22,000. The bullion decreased £352,000 the past week. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2 7-8a3 per cent., being in 1 1-2 below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money 94 1-16; account 94 3-16; U. S. 5-20s of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 108¼; new 5s, 104½; 10-40s, 103¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 15; Erie preferred, 29.

PARIS, November 11.—Rentes 65f 50c. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 3,518,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, November 11.—U. S. new 5s, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 11, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise continues quiet as compared what it usually is at this season of the year, and the leading market present no new characteristic deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Continue to come forward freely, the supply is steadily accumulating and market is dull, although prices are maintained, ranging from $3.50 per barrel in a jobbing way. The stock in this market is larger than it ever was before; the receipts for sometime past have averaged from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels per day, while the demand is mainly for small lots.

BEANS—Coming in more freely, and with a limited demand, prices are weak and drooping; quotable at 1.85a1.70 per bushel to the trade, with little or no inquiry.

BUTTER—The general position of the market has not varied much for several days past. Strictly fine Butter is the only desirable Butter is bringing pretty full prices, low grades are weak and very dull; prime to choice rolls, 26a28c; extra creamery, 30c; fair to prime solid packed, 18a23c; common ditto, 12a15c. The outlook is not regarded as being very favorable to sellers.

CHEESE—Ohio Factory is quoted at 13½a14c for August, and 14a14½c for September make. Prime New York fresh, 13 cents. A New York exchange reports that market as follows: This is usually a dull period of the season for export, but this time it is exceptionally so. Stocks abroad are very large, including as they do heavy early shipments from here, later liberal ones from Canada, and a heavy crop of English. In the face of these the market is very dull and many parcels of American are pressed for sale, the like for which would cause a loss. This is severely the case with some of the lower styles of our cheese. The bids in some instances are said to be almost one-half per cent. of buying them down abroad. Until some of the weight is taken off across the water, we cannot expect shippers to unload what seems to be under the dull trade something like demoralization. The goods is more divided as to the future of cheese; holders who have the cream of late makes and a good home demand adhere to the late rate of 13½c, while many who have lots of 400 to 500 boxes in lots. Shippers cannot be induced to look at anything above 13½c in round lots, though in one recent case we hear of 13¾c being made in a range for a couple of hundred at 13a13¼c. At the close the to-day quotations were all to a great extent nominal, and likely to be until trade revives. Receipts for the moment favor sellers.

CIDER—Is quoted at 18a20c per gallon, no charge for packages.

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per bbl.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is small and the market may be quoted steady at 23c. Pickled in fair supply, but with few selling.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and devoid of a single new feature deserving of special notice. Old red winter family, $7,00a7.25; new ditto, $6,50a6,75; old spring wheat, $7a7,25; new ditto, $6,50a7. Rye Flour, $5,50 per barrel. Buckwheat, 2½a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—Trade continues rather quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year, and there is but little that is really new or important to record. Coffee continues very dull and depressed, and late eastern advices indicate that hard pan has not yet been touched. The jobbing trade are buying no more than they can possibly help, and with heavy stocks in the hands of importers, and low prices at the source of supply, a still further shrinkage in prices in this country is not improbable. Home and importers still allege that there will be a reaction before long, and that higher prices is only a question of time. Sugars are quiet and unchanged. The receipts of Molasses at New Orleans are increasing, and several small lots have arrived here within the past few days.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard A	10¾
Granulated	10¾	Ex Ex Refining	10¼
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾a10¾
Standard	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾a9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾a9¾	Refined Yellows	8½a9½

COFFEES.

Rio Good	22 @23	Roasted loose	28¾
Rio Prime	25 @26	Roasted, in pkgs	29¾
Rio Fancy	26 @27	E. Java, loose	36¾
Rio, Rio, b pkgs	30		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¼@7¾	Louisiana, per lb	7¾a8¾
Carolina, per lb	9		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	85@70
Demarara	55@60	Syrup	75@80

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	55@70
Silver Drips	50	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; quotable at $1,25 a1,35 per bu. for common to choice new red and $1,35a1,40 for ditto new white; old red, $1,40a1,45. There is a very fair demand for good sound wheat, but any other kind is hard to sell, as it is not wanted. The Oat market continues dull, but unchanged. Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 28 a29c; ditto white, 31a32c. Shelled Corn continues dull, and prices are weak, but not quotably lower, 65a65½; free in elevator. Ear Corn is quoted at 65a66c for mixed to prime yellow on track. New Ear, 45a50c, according to condition and quality. Rye quiet and nominal at 80a85c cents. Prime Spring Barley is quoted at $1,20a1,25, and low grade or off color Barley is dull—hard to sell at any price.

HAY—The market is firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, low grades have not improved any, baled—prairie on track, $12a14; timothy, $16a18, loose, from country wagons, $15a20.

ONIONS—Dull, $1,75a2 per barrel.

NUTS—Chestnuts very dull; $3,50a3,75 per bushel. Walnuts dull; 50c. Shellbarks, $1,75a2.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair. Dressed Chickens, 12c per lb.; ditto Turkeys, 15a17c.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows reported firmer; selling on track at 40a42c per bu. Peerless and Early Rose on track, 30a35c; common reds, 25c.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair jobbing trade, and while the general tone of the market is a shade firmer, there has been no recent change in prices.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb		Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do. half barrels	15¼
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	15¾	Lard, Ref. for sum.	
Dried Beef, Ex. sm.	—	Do. in tierces	—
Sugar Cured, old	14½	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.	—	Do. in buckets	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do. in 3 pails	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	18
Short Rib Sides	15	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	15½	Do. 6 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$22 50	Ham Sausage	10
Mixed Lard Oil	70	Cartoon Oil	—
Lard Oil	1.10	Cheese	—

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 11, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

The following shows the arrivals for each day during the week as well as the aggregate, and in order to afford a comparison we append the aggregate of the preceding week also:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	— cars.	7 cars.	25 cars.	4 car.
Friday	46 "	— "	29 "	4 "
Saturday	45 "	— "	12 "	2 "
Sunday	36 "	11 "	24 "	9 "
Monday	— "	70 "	34 "	6 "
Tuesday	— "	70 "	17 "	22 "
Wed'day	9 "	23 "	17 "	10 "
Thursday	— "	15 "	62 "	20 "
Total	136	150	264	77
Total last week	240	207	186	52

CATTLE.

There are several important features to record in connection with the cattle trade, to some of which we have already alluded. The receipts show a very decided falling off, both of local and thorough consignments; this week 136 cars of thorough and 150 cars of local against 240 cars of the former and 207 cars the latter the week preceding. The average quality was very common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of those grading common to medium; of strictly prime beeves, there were none on sale. Salesmen, without a single exception, report the market better, but differed in regard to the extent of the advance; some, while admitting that there was more active for all grades of butcher cattle, contended there was no quotable improvement, while others, equally as well informed, quoted prices up from 12 to 25 cents per cwt. Roddy Maynes, one of our largest Philadelphia buyers, reported an advance of a strong ¼c, and Jerry Sadler, one of our commission merchants, took the same view of the matter. It is true there was nothing sold above 6 cents this week, whereas there were sales last week at 6¼ cents, but it should be borne in mind, as already stated, that there were no strictly prime beeves on sale; the same cattle for which 6¼c was paid last week would have, we have no doubt, brought 6¾c this week. Light butcher cattle also ruled from 10 to 15 cents higher, with a demand at the advance fully up to the supply, and good feeders sold readily at last week's prices. Little Stockers averaging from 700 to 800 were dull, the demand less active, it usually commences to fall off at this season of the year, and prices are barely maintained.

The feeling to-day was decidedly better for prime stock, under the influence of the advices from New York, where, as here, this grade of cattle are in light supply and unless there is a very decided increase in the receipts, we look for the advance of this week to be fully sustained next week, and if they should continue scarce, a still further advance is not improbable. However, notwithstanding the reaction, owners generall are reported as having made but little mony; many of them, it appears, are getting in contracted cattle, bought before the recent break down, and we heard of sales having been made here this week at and for even less than cost at home. It is complained that cattle are entirely too high as the source of supply, but shippers, if they can't buy, except with a loss staring them in face, had better drop out for a time —better do nothing than work for nothing.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—none on sale	6.25a6.50
First Quality	5.75a6.00
Second Quality	5.00a5.50
Feeders, 1,000a1,100 lbs	4.75a5.25
Stockers, 700a800 lbs	3.00a3.50
Cherokees and Texas	3.50a4.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3.00a4.00

HOGS.

There has been quite a reaction in the market within the past few days; since Saturday prices have dropped 40a50c per cwt, and notwithstanding the more favorable advices from the west, the tendency here to-day was downward. The receipts for the week show an increase of 76 cars, and as a number of shippers ordered pretty freely from Chicago, there was a diminished demand, which, in connection with the increased offerings, caused the market to take a downward course, when, otherwise, it would have advanced. The more hogs ordered from Chicago by the local trade, the lighter will be the demand in our market—there were a number of these Chicago hogs arrived to-day, and it was intimated that the owners of the same could have bought in a similar quality of hogs here for less money than they paid for them in Chicago. However, the run was considerably larger than was generally expected, and possibly if the buyers in question had bought more in Chicago, prices here might have been sustained.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	7,65a7,90
Smooth, corn-fed Yorkers	7,25a7,40
Coarse heavy Hogs	7,00a7,25
Roughs	6,00a6,50

SHEEP.

The market has ruled somewhat better this week, especially for good stock, the supply of which was not more than sufficient to meet the demand, and as compared with last week, prices were quoted 10a15c higher. Common sheep, however, continue dull, as is not unfrequently the case at this particular time, and we do not look for any improvement during the balance of the year. Shippers generally are not buying as freely as they did a month ago, but they are more particular in regard to quality. One bunch, weighing 106 pounds, brought $5,35 cents, averaging only 100 lbs. at $5,50, but these prices were only obtainable for something extra. Good 100 lb. sheep may be fairly quoted at 5¼c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 95a100 lbs	$5,00a5,25
Prime, 85a90 lbs	4,62a4,87
Good 80a85 lbs	4,40a4,50
Good, 75a80 lbs	4,00a4,25
Fair, 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,75
Indianas, as per quality	4,00a5,25

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 11, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	27a 30	Oil, Anise	$4.00a4.20
2d select	40a 50	Bergam	2.00a2.10
1st select	50a 60	Cassia	2.00a2.10
Acid, Citric	1.10a1.18	Castor	1.6 a1.7
Oxalic	17a 20	Cotton	4.75a5.00
Tartaric	55a 60	Linseed R	87a90 gal
Alcohol	2.33a2.40 gal	Linseed B	94a95 gal
Aloes, cape	15a 20	Lemon	$2.75a3.00
A Barb	40a 50	Olive	1.22a2.00
Arrowroot	25a 75		Pts 2.25a3.50
Alum	3½a 4½		Qts
Ammn, Aq	8a 12	Orange	4.00
Carb	22a 25	Origanum	75a1.00
Arnica, Flor	20a 22	Pennyroyl	2.25
Asafœtida	30a 37	Peppermt	5.50
Balz, Copaib	50a1.00	Rose	8.50
Canada	75a 80	Wintergr	4.00a4.25
Bay Rum	2.75a3.00 gal	Pot, Bi Carb	15
Bals, Sulp	2.75a3.00	Bi Chrom	21a25
Sub nit	2.00a2.25	Bromide	65a 75
Blue Mass	78	Chlorate	30a 37
Vitriol	11a 14	Iodid	2.90a3.00
Borax, refd	15a 18	Quinine	2.40a2.50
Brim., Roll	6a 8½	Root, Genti	12
Pwd	6a 8½	Rhu, F. R.	1.00
Cinchona	6a 25	Gin, Jam	22a30
Calomel	90	Ipecac P	1.85
Camphor raf	28a 33	Jalap	50
Canswood	6a 9	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50
Cayenne, fine	30	Sarsaparilla	1.00a1.50
Rom	26	Sar. Hond	58
Chloral Hyd	2.50	Sar. Mex	28
Chlorofm	1.10a1.20	Senna, Alex	50
Cinchc. Pale	70a 80	Spigelia	45
Red	1.20a1.30	Val. Eng	35
Yellow	1.00	Sulphur, Lor	2½
Cochineal	65a 75	Saffron Am.	60a1.00
Copperas	2a 4	Sal Ammon	14a 16
Cream Tar	48a 49	Soda, Ash	4a 5
Cubeb	18a 20	Glauber	2½a 4
Dovers Pwd	1.45a1.50	Nitre	8a 9
Ergot	75	Soda	2a 3½
Ether, Nit	48a 50	Sod Mint	5
Sul	70a 80	Cardam	2.50
Ex. Log Wd	14½a14	Hemp	7½a 8
Liqu, Cal	38a 45	Mustard	8a 10
" Ital	30a 35	Shellac	45a 50
Pastile	35	E. T	17a 22
Glycer, Pure	20a 30	Strych, Crys	1.00
Howers	85	Sheiac	65a 75
Indigo, Mad	1.00a1.20	Soap, Castile	11a 14
" C.	1.00a1.20	Mott	10a 11
Iodine	4.20a4.40	Soda Ash	4a 5
Iodoform	85	Bi Carb	5a 6
Juniper Ber	7a 10	Starch, Pot	2.00a3.25
Logwood	2½a 3½	Pulv	2.50a3.00
Madder	12a 17	Sugar Lead	24a 28
Magnes, Cal	2.00a2.10	Sulphate qnin	2.50
Carb	30a 35	Var. Comb	1.85a2.00
Manna, Flk	1.00a1.10	Powdered	1.50a1.60
Morph, Sul	4.45a4.75	Damar	1.45a1.50
Nit. Silver	1.60	Japan	85a1.00
Opium	7.00a7.40	Red Lead	9½a10
Powd	9.35a9.85	Whiting	3½a 4

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 11, 1875.

We have to report a continued dull market, and notwithstanding it was thought hardpan had been reached, prices have further declined. Crude was quoted this P. M at $1,45 for immediate shipment and $1,25 for Conduit Certificates, $1,20 for United, and $1,17½ for outside lines, a decline of fully five cents, as compared with Wednesday. Refined also dull and lower; Philadelphia delivery 12½; New York, 12¾; sealed on cars here, 9½a9¾c. Exporters continue "bearish," some of them are reported as being "short," hence they are anxious to force prices down as low as possible, in order to cover and in many instances at which they sold. Hopes are still entertained that there will be a reaction before long, although the outlook at the present writing is not very encouraging.

No improvement in Barrels, either in the demand or prices; countries, $1,20a1,25; city make, $1,30a1,35.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Pittsburgh	116

THE WOOL TRADE.

The business in this market during the past week has been less active, as manufacturers in the late improvement satisfied their more urgent needs. The position of prices, however, is the same, the tone still being very steady on prime lots and unchanged for common grades; Ohio fleeces, especially, present firmness, as first hands are asking an advance of 2a3c per lb, and are generally obtaining it, as most of the supplies in the Easthave undergone a marked reduction; California, Texas, and Pcli Wools of the better descriptions are firmly held, while the lower grades are barely steady. As regards foreign, nothing new can be said; a steady, moderate inquiry is made for Australian, but only small parcels of the meagre supplies are held prices in a very steady position. We quote:

DOMESTIC WOOLS—Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Fleece: Picklock, 50a52c; X, to XX, 45a46c; No. 2 to choice, 44 a 46c; Coarse, 40a45c; Combing, 58a65. State and Coarse, 40a43c; Combing, 55a62c; Combing, Unwashed, 40c; Coarse, Unwashed, 38a40c. Southern Fleece: Medium to fine Unwashed, 37a40c; Coarse, Unwashed, 30a 33c; Burry, 29a25c; Tub-washed Wools, 48a 55c; California, Medium to fine Spring, 29a 32c; do, fair Spring, 19a25c; do, Fall, 17a 21c; do, Coarse and Burry, 15a18c; Texas, fine, 28a33c; do, Medium and Coarse, 20a 23c; do, Burry, 15a25c; Pulled, Country, Extra, 43a46c.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market for fine wools is very firm, in view of the greatly diminished stock, and a moderate inquiry prevails. Medium grades are in good request at full prices. Unwashed and Colorado are unchanged. Combing wools are in limited request. In the West the supply is said to be smaller than at this period last year. Sales of two hundred and twenty thousand pounds sold at the following prices: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia fleeces, XX and above, 45a 47c; X, 45a47c; half-blood, 50a51c; quarter-blood, 46a48. Combing—Fine unwashed, 36 a38; medium unwashed, 36a37, washed fleece, 63a66c; unwashed fleece, 42a45c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 11, 1875.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No 1 Chicago spring $1,08 bid spot; $1,08¾ seller November; $1,07¾a$1,07¾ seller December; No 3 $1,03a$1,04; rejected 79¾c. Corn dull; No 2 52¾c spot; 53¾c bid seller November; 48¾c bid seller the year; rejected 41¾c. Oats quiet and weak; No 1 24¾c spot; 25¼a25½c options. Barley dull; 55c spot; 55¾c seller November; 51¾c seller December. Rye: offerings light at 66a67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in fair demand at $22,75a22,81 spot; $19,50 seller November; $19,30a$19,35 seller February. Lard quiet and weak at 12¾c spot; 12c seller the year. Bulk meats easier, but in good demand at 8, 8¾, 9¼a9½c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at $1,12.

On Call Board wheat was firmer at $1,08¾ November, $1,07¾ December. Corn firmer at 51¾c November. Others unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Flour dull and in buyers favor; receipts 14,000 barrels. Superfine western and State $4,90a5,20; common to good $5,25a5,45; good to choice $5,50a6,10; white wheat extra $6,15a6,90; extra Ohio $5,45a7,50; St. Louis $5,80a7,90. Rye flour steady at $4,40a5,40. Cornmeal firm and unchanged. Wheat—receipts 232,000 bushels; very dull and lower and no pressure to realize. A large portion of the receipts is going into storehouse. Rejected spring $1,04; winter red western and new common to fair $1,16a$1,20; do damaged 76a$1,09; ungraded spring $1,34; white Michigan $1,42a$1,48¾. Rye quiet at 84a85c. Barley heavy; Bay Quinte $1,22. Malt steady at $1,25. Corn scarcely so firm; receipts 25,000 bushels; western mixed steam 74¾a75c; do nail 75¾a76c. Oats quiet; receipts 72,000; No. 2 mixed and Chicago 36c bid; prime Milwaukee 37c bid and 42c asked. Hay firm at 70c. Hops firm; eastern and western 10a18c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans new 71a73c. Rice unchanged. Pork firm with fair trade; prime $16,25a$16,50; mess $18a$18,25. Lard firmer at 12¾a13c. Butter firm; western 18a22c. Cheese quiet; 8a12½c. Whisky lower at $1,16¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Petroleum nominal. Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $6,25a6,75; high grades $7,00a7,75. Wheat wanted; red Pennsylvania $1,33; do western $1a1,20. Corn firm; yellow 70a76c; mixed 74a75c. Rye 74a75c. Oats steady; white 36a38c; mixed 33a 35c. Whisky; western $1,16. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 31a32c; fancy do 32c; western extra 30a32c; firsts 27a28c; rolls extras 28a28c; firsts 26a26c. Cheese quiet; western fine 12¾a13c. Eggs firm; western fresh 21a 22c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—Flour very quiet; superfine western $4,25; family $5,50a7. Corn firm; western mixed 71¾c bid. Wheat steady and unchanged. Oats firm; western mixed 41a42c; white 43a44c. Rye quiet at 80a85c. Pork steady at 22,50. Bulk meat—none offering. Bacon; shoulders 10¾a11c; clear rib 14¾a15c. Hams 14¾a 16c. Lard dull at 14¾c. Petroleum steady; refined 46c; crude 8¾a9¼c. Butter steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet at 18¾a21¾c. Whisky firm at $1,18¾.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Cotton firmer at 12 @12¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,33¾@1,35¾. Corn steady at 48¾c. Oats firmer at 29@29¼c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork steady at close; prices unchanged. Lard dull at 12¾c. Bulk meats firm at 8¾, 9c, 11¼, 11¾@12c. Bacon quiet at 10¾, 10¾, 14¾, 14¾@14¾c. Whisky steady at $1,12¾.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Cotton firmer at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,15. Corn dull; old 60@62c; shelled, new 46@48c. Oats dull at 28@28½. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye firm at 78@80c. Pork—mould here; new jobbing 22. Lard firm; steam 12¾; kettle 13¼@13¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 11¾@11¾c, all partly cured and loose. Bacon firm at 10¾@14¾@14¾@15c. Whisky $1,11.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 11.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal; No 2 white Wabash $1,27; No 2 do $1,25; No 3 white Michigan $1,26¾; old $1,30; amber Michigan $1,18. Corn dull; high mixed spot and seller November 46c; low mixed spot 39½c; new 42c; seller November 44c; seller December. Oats quiet and steady; No 1 25¾c; seller November 26c; low mixed 23½c. Rye quiet and firmer at 75c. Barley dull; No 2 45c; seller November 45c; seller December. Clover seed quiet and unchanged at $4,30@4,35 seller February. Timothy, $1,75a2 per bushel. Walnuts dull; 50c. Shellbarks, $1,75a2.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair. Dressed Chickens, 12c per lb.; ditto Turkeys, 15a17c.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows reported firmer; selling on track at 40a42c per bu. Peerless and Early Rose on track, 30a35c; common reds, 25c.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair jobbing trade, and while the general tone of the market is a shade firmer, there has been no recent change in prices.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb		Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Do. half barrels	15¼
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	15¾	Lard, Ref. for sum.	
Dried Beef, Ex. sm.	—	Do. in tierces	—
Sugar Cured, old	14½	Do. in ½ bbls	—

HOME NEWS.

Inquest.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Herman Miller, who died about 12 o'clock Wednesday night at his residence, corner of Fremont street and Beaver avenue, Allegheny. Miller had been ill with consumption for some time, but had no physician. A verdict of death from consumption was rendered.

The "Gazette" at Uniontown.

A change has taken place in the Uniontown agency of the GAZETTE, Mr. Edward Springer having sold out to Mr. J. K. Ritenour. The latter gentleman will hereafter look after our friends in that beautiful mountain town, and his taking hold of the agency is an assurance that it will be managed so as to give complete satisfaction. Mr. Ritenour will have his headquarters at the drug store of Mr. Wm. Houston, on Main street, where our friends will find him at all times ready to promptly respond to their wishes.

The Sharpsburg Flouring Mill Burned.

Roach's extensive flour mill, at Sharpsburg, just above the bridge, was burned down on Wednesday night, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. It was almost eleven o'clock before the fire was discovered, and then the flames had made such headway that it was out of the question to quench them. Inasmuch as the mill has been idle for some time, and there having been no fire about it since it quit running, Wednesday night's work is supposed to have been done by an incendiary. Joseph McFarlaney, a livery stable keeper of Sharpsburg, was the owner of the building. It is said that some fourteen thousand bushels of grain and a quantity of feed and flour were also destroyed.

Executive Clemency.

John Newell, who was sent to Claremont for eight months for keeping a gambling house, and who had served over half his term, was released from his imprisonment yesterday, having been pardoned by the Governor. Two of the three men who were convicted in Westmoreland county of riot were also pardoned and set at liberty yesterday. The Board of Pardons has made a favorable recommendation in the case of Amos Martland, of this county, who is undergoing imprisonment for assault. The application of Sylvester McClain, of Westmoreland, who is serving out a sentence for larceny, was refused, and the case of John Deuning, of this county, sentenced for burglary, was continued.

Boring for Gas.

Mr. Isaac Jones has sunk a well at McKain's Station, on the Connellsville railroad, near McKeesport, for the purpose of obtaining gas in sufficient quantity, if possible, to run the Fort Pitt Steel Works. At the depth of 750 feet a vein of gas was struck, and such was the pressure that the tools, weighing 1,400 pounds, were thrown out of the well and hurled to a considerable distance. The volume soon subsided down, however, as the vein proved to be a small one. At the depth of 800 feet another small vein was struck, but, as before, the quantity was not sufficient for the purpose desired. The boring is still going on, and although an abundance of a first-class quality of salt water has been produced, and the well has been sunk to a depth of fourteen hundred feet, the quantity of gas has not been increased. It is the intention to go two thousand feet deep, and Mr. Jones is yet hopeful of accomplishing his end. Should the effort to procure gas fail, the salt water can be utilized and made to pay expenses.

A SAVAGE ASSAULT.

A Division Foreman on the Pennsylvania Railroad Attacked by a Discharged Employe.

Owing to an order on the Pennsylvania Railroad, that went into effect Wednesday afternoon, a number of hands all along the road were discharged, on account of a scarcity of work. Among these was a German, named Charles Wagner, who had been employed on the division beginning at Walls Station, in charge of Wm. Ferguson, division foreman. Wednesday evening Wagner called at Ferguson's residence, in Wall's Station, and asked Mr. F. for his "time," so that he could draw his wages. Mr. Ferguson told him he could not be accommodated, as the Supervisor kept the time, and he was out the road with the cars, on the annual inspection tour; but if he would return in a day or two he should have his time. He walked to the front door with Wagner, and while standing there Wagner drew back his hand and struck Mr. Ferguson a powerful blow over the left eye, with a heavy piece of iron ore that he had hid concealed in his hand. Mr. Ferguson immediately fell, and remained in an unconscious state for some time. On returning to consciousness he managed to reach the road where some persons were standing and gave an alarm. He was immediately taken home to his residence, and Dr. Taylor, of Walls Station summoned. He made an examination of the wound, and found that Mr. F.'s skull had been badly fractured. He informed those present that an operation would be necessary, and asked that assistance be procured, where upon the company's physician, Dr. Hamilton, was sent for, and on his arrival a piece of the fractured skull was removed.

The physicians also requested Mr. Ferguson's friend to send for a Justice to have Mr. F.'s deposition taken. This was done, the affidavit charging Charles Wagner with committing the deed.

Search was immediately instituted for Wagner, and, after some time, he was found at his boarding house, in bed, and was taken in custody, brought to the city, and lodged in jail. Yesterday, officer Jas. Cotton, of the Union Depot police, made an information before Mayor McCarthy charging Wagner with felonious assault and battery. He will be kept in jail to await the development of Mr. Ferguson's injuries.

The prisoner denied that he struck Ferguson, but claims that he hardly knew what he did do, as he had been drinking a great deal of beer during the evening. He is about twenty-five years old, and unmarried.

Mr. Ferguson's condition last evening was very critical, and Dr. Hamilton expresses no hope of his recovery. It is understood that the railroad authorities will push the case against Wagner, the matter being in the hands of the Company's solicitor, John H. Hampton, Esq.

—Later — Information was received from Wall's station at one o'clock this morning gives but little hope of Ferguson's recovery. He was suffering terrible agony last night from the pain in his head. A piece of the skull bone about two inches long was removed, and the brain is crushed and a portion oozing out.

THE TIGRESS EXPLOSION.

Conclusion of the Inquest and the Inspectors' Investigation—Kennedy Had no License and Capt. McCloskey Knew It.

Coroner McCallin last evening concluded the inquest on the deaths of John and Joseph Tarr, father and son, who were killed by the explosion of the "Tigress." The jury returned a verdict in each case that the deceased came to his death from the effects of an explosion on the steam tug "Tigress No. 2," on November 5th, that the boat was engineered by Louis H. Kennedy, who had no license, and that he was on the boat at the request of Capt. James McCloskey, who was aware that Kennedy had no license.

From the testimony last evening we gather these facts: On the night of the 4th inst. the river commenced rising rapidly. On a bar a short distance down the river were some barges that had been grounded there by Capt. McCloskey when the river was low, and he feared that they would be floated off and carried away. He sent for his engineer, but to save time, early on the morning of the 5th, Louis H. Kennedy, who had been on another boat with his father, to go down to the Tigress and raise steam so that the boat would be ready immediately on the arrival of the engineer to start out. About four o'clock in the morning John Kennedy, father of Lewis, going down to his boat (the "Seven Sons"), met Captain McCloskey and Lewis coming off the Tigress. Capt. McCloskey remarked to Mr. Kennedy that he had Lewis on the Tigress raising steam for him. Mr. Kennedy said that was all right, but told Captain McCloskey not to let Lewis do any more, nor take him away from the levee, as he was under age and had no papers. Capt. McCloskey promised to observe the admonition, but as the river kept rising, and his engineer did not come, and his fears for the safety of the barges increased, he concluded to run the risk with Lewis and went out. The blame for the accident therefore attaches much more to Capt. McCloskey than to young Kennedy.

The Local Steamboat Inspectors, Messrs. Neeld and Atkinson, also concluded their investigation yesterday into the causes of the explosion. They examined young Kennedy, who was positive that he was not carrying more than sixty pounds of steam—the same amount to which the other witnesses testified. His testimony threw no material light upon the explosion. It appeared that the boilers were all right, and had been thoroughly cleaned the evening previous to the explosion. The Inspectors learned from him the fact of his youth, and that he had no license. The examination also developed the fact that the mate was the only licensed officer on the boat, although Captain McCloskey took out a license immediately after the explosion occurred, and before the news of the accident had reached the Inspectors.

As stated, the Inspectors concluded the taking of testimony, but the result of the investigation will probably not be known until next week, after the report has been submitted to Supervising Inspector Dejinney.

Capt. McCloskey is the man who distinguished himself during the Government boiler tests at Munhall farm. He was the only man who dared to go to the furnace when the gauge registered a pressure of 200 pounds, and ascertain the cause of the failure of the gauge to work. He went up, opened the furnace doors, and placed in the furnaces all the fuel they would hold.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market Ask your grocer for them.

No Better Investment

can be made than to deposit surplus funds in the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, located at No. 188 Liberty street. They pay six per cent. for time deposits, and their security is all that can be desired, the stockholders being individually liable and the bank in her own name being a large owner of real estate. MWF

THE EXPOSITION.

Nearing the End.

The Twenty-Ninth Day—An Increase in the Attendance—The Attractions for To-day—The Preparations for the Wedding—An Official List of the Premiums Awarded.

Under the influence of fair weather, the attendance at the Exposition was largely increased yesterday afternoon and last evening, and it is probable that the remaining two days of the exhibition will be largely attended.

THE WEDDING.

The prospective wedding is the chief topic of conversation, and there will be a great crowd in attendance to witness the ceremony. There has been a slight change in the programme. It has been decided instead of having the ceremony performed on the music stand to have it take place on the stand occupied by Messrs S. Hamilton & Co., on the main floor. The pianos and organs in the stand will be rolled aside, and in the center of the platform Messrs. D. A. Elliott & Co. will erect a canopy and decorate it with flowers. This proposition of Messrs. Elliott & Co. is a very liberal one, and as they always do their work well, the canopy will be one of the features of the attendant display. The ceremony will take place precisely at half-past nine o'clock. It is understood that the bride and groom will have the regular number of attendants, but the names have not been announced. After the wedding ceremony is over, the bride and groom will hold a reception in the double doors between the Press Headquarters and the room used by the Chamber of Commerce, and here they will receive congratulations.

Mrs. Sallie W. Lyons, the milliner of 243 Fifth avenue, proffered the bridal veil, but the bride did not desire to wear such an article. Consequently, Mrs. Lyons has substituted the following gifts in its place: Illusion tie and orange blossoms, orange blossoms for the hair, two lace handkerchiefs, two silk handkerchiefs, two pairs of collars and cuffs, one silk necktie, two pair of kid gloves, two pair of balbriggan hose. Mrs. Strouse, of Market street, will also make a present of the bridal hat.

The wedding tour will embrace a trip to Niagara Falls over the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

INTERESTING CONTEST.

This morning the contest between the steam pumps will take place. It will commence at ten o'clock. This trial is not for a regular premium, but is made to accommodate a party who has entered a new kind of pump and wants to "buck it" against the others. The following pumps have been entered: Knowles Pump, Bailey, Farrell & Co.; Hardie Pump, Wilson, Snyder & Co.; Hutchinson Pump, Hutchinson & Co.; Cooper Pump, Alan Wood & Co.; Thompson & Co.; Dodds & Hartmuff, of New Castle, Steam Water Eleann Pump.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

This afternoon at two o'clock the committee appointed to decide upon the merits of the various plans for the improvement of the Ohio river will make another examination of the models and then render their decision. The models will all be operated by water and this idea can be had of their practical workings.

ART.

Last evening the sale of pictures in the Art Gallery commenced. There will be a sale every evening until the closing of the Exposition. Several valuable pictures were sold last evening. There are seats arranged across the Art Gallery, so that all can sit and look at the pictures put up for sale.

BRIEFS.

There will be vocal music in the building both this and to-morrow evenings. On one or both these occasions the Allegheny Quartette club will furnish some of the excellent music for which they are so noted. Mr. S. Hamilton will have charge of these concerts.

An excursion of the students and teachers of the Steubenville Female seminary was one of the features of yesterday.

PERSONAL.

Among those present yesterday was Mr. Walker, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He expresses himself as rather agreeably surprised at the completeness and extent of the display.

Mr. James Johnston was "caned" on Wednesday evening. The gift came from the attaches of the main office to whom he has attached himself by many courtesies.

A PRESENT FOR THE BRIDE.

Among the presents for the bride some one should include a goodly supply of Exposition taffy—that delicious article in the line of sweetchinery. Great attention was taken in the selection of judges and Messrs James Hemphill and J. B. Mulholland, were selected to sit in judgment upon the various samples. It is like everything else turned out from this representative confectionery establishment—perfection. The retail store is at 51 Sixth street, and wholesale at 177 and 179 Liberty street.

HARRIS & EWING—A GOLD MEDAL.

The magnificent display of drugs and chemicals made by Messrs. Harris & Ewing was very generally admired not only by the public, but by opposition druggists, who acknowledged that the display was one of the finest ever made in Pittsburgh. It was such a display as could only have been made by a house of such magnitude and extensive trade as Harris & Ewing. The goods put on exhibition embraced not only an ordinary line of drugs and chemicals, but some specialties which could be seen by but few houses in America. Some of the little jars and vials, which seemed so diminutive, contained the most valuable of drugs which had been imported from beyond the seas, and cannot be found in any other house in the city. In the line of chemicals, too, there were some of the rarest specimens. The whole display gave an idea of the extent of the house's trade, the assumption of steam, the ease of management, promptitude of action, uniformity, simplicity of construction, &c. After very thorough experiments, in which all these points were developed, the judges decided in favor of the Friedman Patent Injector, manufactured by Nathan & Dreyfus, New York, and which had been put on exhibition by Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co., of 167 Smithfield street. The award was the first premium, and it was only decided after three tests had been made.

The tests were all satisfactory, and the victory for this injector was a very decided one. Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co. are the sole agents for this injector in this vicinity. The fact that they have taken hold of it is a guarantee of its superiority. This adds another to the long list of premiums taken wherever the Friedmann Injector has been exhibited—all of which show that no one can challenge to the world made by Messrs. Nathan & Dreyfus, is one in which they need have no fear. Practical engineers endorse it as the best invention of the kind in the world.

THE CONTEST ON STEAM PUMPS.

The "steam pump fight" as it was styled was very warm. It enlisted the interest of engineers, machinists, mechanics and all classes who visited the Exposition and had any direct or remote knowledge of machinery. Great attention was taken in the selection of judges and Messrs James Hemphill and J. B. Mulholland, were selected to sit in judgment upon the various pumps